

GOVERNMENTALISM

GOVERNMENT NOW MAKES THE RULES

For some time past the local

AT **DDOIVEC**

TRIED THE NEW PLAN

The voting on Tuesday was done in two different places, one on the east side and one on the west, instead of at the place where the election was held on the east side. It seemed to work out all right. While it may have been a little inconvenient for some people, it saved considerable expense and was all right.

PAID SOME EXPRESS

The American Carbonate Machinery company recently shipped two tons of cement to California, and in order to expedite the delivery of the machinery they were shipped by express. The cost was \$360.00 for the express, but in these days of hurry and high prices, a little matter of this kind is not noticed.

DEATH OF CATHERINE DUNIGAN

Miss Catherine Dunigan, daughter of Mrs. E. G. Dunigan, died at her home on Monday afternoon of a heart ailment. She was 31 years of age and had been working in the telephone office during the summer vacation, and was taken sick a week before her death. She was quite sick, but her case was not particularly bad one, and the day before her death it was expected by all that she was going to recover, but in spite of all that could be done for her she passed away on Monday.

Deceased was born at Menomonie, Wis., on the 27th of August, 1887, and was therefore 31 years and 17 days old at the time of her death. She came to this city with the family nine years ago and has since made her home here. She was in the last year of high school when she was just on the threshold of life with the prospect of a bright and happy career before her. Her sudden demise was naturally a great shock to her friends and relatives and no words are able to express the sorrow they feel at her untimely death. She is survived by her mother, one sister, Margaret Dunigan, and a brother, Paul, who is an artist. Mrs. Cath. Dunigan. The family have the sympathy of the community in their sad affliction.

The funeral was held on Tuesday, before private services were held at St. Peter & Paul church on Wednesday morning. Rev. Wm. Reding officiating.

ADVERTISED MAIL

Advertised mail at Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, August 28, 1918.

LADIES

Alma Anderson, Mrs. Florence Conway, Estella Gault (2), Elsie Houser, Estella Hentz, Mrs. Mary Meyer, Mrs. Lydia Peterson, Janet Wendler, Mrs. G. W. Wernicke, Mrs. Griff Williams.

GENTLEMEN

J. M. Becker (special), Wm. Kaskie, J. J. Langer, Robert Larson, Gus Olson, Jack Stetler, Pearson Wadell (2), Apollonia Jozak.

ROBERT NASH, Postmaster.

LOCAL ITEMS

Mr. and Mrs. Lucy Horton have returned from a visit at Appleton.

Miss Ruth Smuckler of Milwaukee is visiting at the S. Steinhilber home.

A baby girl arrived at the home of City Engineer A. T. Thompson, Sept. 2nd.

Franklin Love has gone to Montreal, Canada, where he has accepted a position.

Joe Roblitzky of Rudolph favored this office with a pleasant call this morning.

C. F. Kellogg returned on Wednesday from a week's business trip to Milwaukee and Chicago.

Miss Cordelia Richards has gone to Milwaukee where she will teach in the city schools this season.

Louis Koch of the town of Sigel was among the business callers at the Tribune office on Wednesday.

Miss Beulah Mickelson has returned from a week's visit to her home, Mrs. E. A. Bunge, at Tomahawk.

Miss Hildegard Dalke has gone to Milwaukee to enter a hospital and take a special course in infant nursing.

Miss Emma Knutsen returned to her home in Marinette on Tuesday after a month's visit with relatives here.

Mrs. N. E. Nelson of the town of Seneca was among the business callers at the Tribune office this morning.

W. W. Baughman, who lives up at Rudolph, was among the pleasant callers at the Tribune office on Wednesday.

Mrs. J. Rockwood returned from Marshfield on Wednesday where she has been a patient in the hospital for some time.

Mr. and Mrs. Ned Crows of Nekeosha returned a week ago from their trip to the north. Mr. Crows has arrived safely in France.

Mrs. M. White of Hibbing, Minn., who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. M. C. Geophan, the past week departed for her home today.

Special 11 o'clock street car for Dalys' Theater, leaving at 10:45, for Port Edwards, and Nekeosha people who wish to see Kelly Stock Co. at William A. Stout, one of the old residents of Jabcock, died at the hospital in Milwaukee on Sunday. The remains were taken to Jabcock for interment.

W. A. Storck of Wausau arrived in the city on Wednesday and will take charge of the City News, Dept. by the Cranberry Sales Co. from the army.

Miss Anna Barnberg leaves on Saturday for Milwaukee where she will be in attendance at the state fair and have charge of the booth by the Cranberry Sales Co.

Polk Swierczki, who has been working at Biron for some time past, was up before Judge Gies on Tuesday on a charge of being drunk and disorderly. He was given ten days in jail to sober up.

Mrs. Phyllis Warren and children have returned from a month's visit at Superior. They returned by auto and were accompanied by her mother, Mrs. Geo. Cole, and Miss L. and L. Fawcett who will visit here for a week.

Anton Gadar died at his home in the town of Sigel Saturday afternoon. Deceased was 74 years of age and is survived by his wife and a number of grown up children. The funeral was held from the Polish church in Sigel on Wednesday morning.

BEST METHOD OF MEMORIZING
In committing a text to memory by consecutive readings better results can be obtained by allowing a fair period of time between readings. If a text be read a number of times on a given day, and another the same number of times on consecutive days, much more of the latter will have been memorized.

—We have positions for four or five more girls in our factory.
P. MacKinnon Mfg. Co.

REMEMBER

TOM GARBER
has moved from 12th street to 1034 Second St. N. He buys Junk, and pays the best price for paper and magazines, rags, scrap iron, rubber, and metals. Also pays the highest price for second hand cars. Phone 1135.

APPEAL TO SAVE GAS-OLINE ON SUNDAYS

The United States Fuel Administration considers it necessary that a limited conservation of gasoline be undertaken, in the view of the increasing demand for gasoline for war purposes and the paramount obligation of meeting promptly and fully all overseas requirements.

An appeal is made therefore, to the people of the United States east of the Mississippi river to exercise rigid economy in the consumption of gasoline during the next few weeks as a necessary and practical act of patriotism.

War necessities are being and will continue to be promptly and fully met, but this is the period of the year when consumption of gasoline is at its highest, and the increased domestic demands, together with the extensive military operations in France, have rendered necessary, for a limited period, the adoption of safeguards against possible shortages.

In view of the difficulty, if not impossibility, of differentiating between the various uses to which automobiles are applied, the United States Fuel Administration believes that the greatest measure of economy can be effected with the least interference with the business of the country thru the discontinuance of the use of all classes of motor vehicles, except boats, and motor cycles, on Sundays.

The United States Fuel Administration therefore, requests that in the section of the United States east of the Mississippi river, the use of all classes of motor vehicles, except boats, and motor cycles, on Sundays, be discontinued.

The following exceptions are made:

1—Tractors and motor-trucks employed in actual transportation of freight.

2—Vehicles of physicians, used in performance of professional duties.

3—Ambulances, fire apparatus, police patrol wagons, undertaker's wagons, and conveyances used for funeral purposes.

4—Railway equipment using gasoline.

5—Repair outfits employed by telephone and public service companies.

6—Motor vehicles on errands of necessity in rural communities where transportation by steam or electricity is not available.

In addition to the above, appeal is made to patriotic men and women of America, east of the Mississippi river, to undertake, voluntarily, additional conservation in the operation of their own automobiles, whenever possible.

The United States Fuel Administration believes that all consumers of gasoline will observe the spirit of this request. In that event no mandatory order governing the use of gasoline will be necessary.

Yours very truly,
W. N. FRITZGERALD,
Federal Fuel Administrator for Wisconsin.

AUCTION!

Having decided to move away from Wood county I will sell at Public Auction, on the County Line, 4 miles south of Milladore, adjoining Henry Casper on

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 13th
At 1 o'clock, P. M.

The following property:

One Span of Horses, and Double Harness, 6 Milch Cows, and several fresh milk cows, 2 Yearling Heifers, 6 Calves, one new Lumber Wagon, and Hay Rack, one pair of Bob Sleighs, one Walking Plow, one Spring Tooth Drag, one Snodgrass Plow, one new Cultivator, one Mower, Hay Rake, New Wooded Pump, 4 Pitch Forks, about 20 tons of good time hay. We will also sell all my wheat, oats, and other grain if crushed or broken. I have also a number of small tools to numerous to mention.

TERMS—All sums of ten dollars and under cash, all sums over this amount on time on good bankable note at 6 per cent.

DAVID HIDLUND, Owner
John Van Ert, Auctioneer.

FORMER RESIDENTS MARRY
The following item is taken from a Chateau, Montana paper, and as it concerns former residents of this city, it is of great interest to Grand Rapids people.

A quiet wedding took place this morning at six-thirty o'clock at St. James' church, when Miss Bonnylin Brien, daughter of Mr. Brien, was united in marriage by Rev. Father Edward P. O'Leary.

The bride wore white georgette crepe and picture hat to match and a corsage of white lilies. The groom was attended by Miss Gladys Durand, who wore peach color georgette crepe and hat to match and a corsage of ophelia roses. Leo St. Mary attended the groom.

After the ceremony a wedding breakfast was served at the home of the groom's mother, Mrs. Catherine Barden, to only immediate relatives and friends after which Mr. and Mrs. Brien left for St. Paul to be gone a few days. They will make their home in this city. Mrs. Thomas Ryan of the town of Texas was an out of town guest.

COSTS CITY BIG SUM
The Carl Schoenwetter case cost the city of Pittsville a tidy sum of money. Nearly \$350 is the sum to date, and it is safe to say the claim against the city are not passed on yet.

It will be remembered that Mr. Schoenwetter, while at the John Ziegler home, north of the city, fell from the porch and sustained injuries which he could not get over. He was taken to the hospital at Marshfield, where with the bill of the Marshfield clinic, the biggest share of the expense was made.

As Mr. Schoenwetter's residence has been sort of doubtful, and as he was injured in the Town of Wood, it was a question for a while just who would have to stand the bill. It was finally laid against the city's treasury. Pittsville Record.

—For information leading to the recovery of a handbag lost Friday, Aug. 31st on or about the High school grounds. There was about \$50.00 in the handbag. Report to A. R. Morwin, phone 610.

Ernest Zahn of Marshfield was brought to this city by the sheriff on Wednesday, having been arrested on a statutory charge. He was taken before Judge Gies, where he waived examination and was bound over to await trial at the coming term of circuit court.

Tonight and balance of week Kelly Stock Co.

VETERINARY GRADUATES SOCIETY MEETS HERE

Tuesday was a day of great activity at the Veterinary Infirmary of Dr. V. P. Norton in this city where the quarterly meeting of the Central Veterinary Graduates Society was held. The forenoon was taken up in reports of cases and discussion of same. Many able papers were disposed of.

The afternoon was given to clinics all of which were major operations which were performed under the most antiseptic precautions and under anesthetics. After the clinic a banquet was held at the Hotel Dixon. After the banquet the election of officers took place. Dr. W. S. Miller, Wausau, president; Dr. F. Miller, Amherst, vice president; Dr. W. R. Swan, Stevens Point, secretary and treasurer.

The next meeting is to be held at Stevens Point on Dec. 3rd, 1918.

CATHOLIC FORESTERS ELECT OFFICERS

The Catholic Foresters held their annual election of officers at the Catholic Foresters hall on Wednesday evening and are as follows:

Herman Smith, Chief Ranger. John Smith, Vice Chief Ranger. Matt Schlegel, Recording Secretary. B. B. Ryan, Sec. 1. J. L. Reinhardt, Treas. Oliver Trudell, Speaker. Louis Schumanski, Trustee for 3 years.

After the election, Rev. Reding gave the lodge a fine talk of the trip to the K. C. convention and his visit to the different camps which was very interesting. There were about 20 members of the Rudolph lodge in attendance and a very pleasant evening was spent.

LEFT FOR CAMP GRANT

The following men were to be entrained for Camp Grant, Ill. on Sept. 4th.

59—Otto Fred Dickman, R. 2, Pittsville, Wis.

64—Henry Wales, Wanda, Minn. 67—Reuben Chas. Emerson, Babcock, Wis.

72—Reinhold Radke, Nekeosha. 73—Edw. J. Benesch, 612 S. Con. Ave., Marshfield, Wis.

74—Frank Rickel, Blenker, Wis. 80—Arthur V. Delmore, Marshfield, Wis.

83—Reinhold Bussey, (to be entrained from Milwaukee, Wis.) 84—Fred Meyer, 426 Oak St. Grand Rapids, Wis.

90—Arthur E. Adams, R. 1, Pittsville, Wis.

94—Albert Sterchi, Arpin, Wis. 95—Walter R. B. Mueller, R. 1, Arpin, Wis.

100—George L. Raab, R. 1, Pittsville, Wis.

101—Clarence Henke, R. 5, Grand Rapids, Wis.

102—Joseph Schneider, R. 5, Marshfield, Wis.

105—William Perner, Pittsville. 106—Joseph W. Tylea, 216 5th St. Grand Rapids, Wis.

109—Lawrence H. Zurluh, Nekeosha, Wis.

112—John Dykstra, R. 2, Arpin. 113—Wm. J. Gabel, R. 1, Arpin. 114—Albert Peterson, 116 11th St. Grand Rapids, Wis.

115—Clarence Knuth, Port Edwards, Wis.

122—Marlin Zurkowski, R. 4, Grand Rapids.

123—Bernard Schmick, R. 2, Grand Rapids, Wis.

125—Frank L. Kionsinski, R. 1, Nekeosha, Wis.

132—Wm. L. Cleveland, R. 1, Arpin, Wis.

134—Alvin Bergsten, R. 1, Arpin. Alternates

136—Carl L. Johnson, R. 2 Grand Rapids, Wis.

137—Arnold P. C. Tomfahde, R. 2, Arpin, Wis.

138—Harvey E. Walters, R. 3 box 80, Grand Rapids, Wis.

139—John J. Ryan for Camp Greenleaf, Lytle, Georgia.

333—Frank Henry Muehlstein, Grand Rapids, Wis.

461—Earl L. Akey, Grand Rapids, Wis.

553—Alexander Frank Schlegel, Grand Rapids, Wis.

1136—Leo Henry Berg, Marshfield. Edward Franks, Kenosha, Wis.

LEFT ON FRIDAY

The following fourteen men left Friday for camp to join the United States Army.

27—Joseph Matt Jaackels, Milladore, Wis.

77—Peter Joseph Esser, Arpin, Wis.

113—Frederick Claude Prest, R. 2, Granton, Wis.

152—George Harry Walters, Lindsey, Wis.

Men to be entrained to Camp Greenleaf, Port Edwards, Ga.

24034—Ernest J. Grand Rapids. 2867—George Henry Damitz, Grand Rapids, Wis.

40—Frank J. Krahse, Pittsville. 43—Henry Hansen, Marshfield, Wis.

45—John Zweck, Marshfield, Wis. 46—William Geo. Meyer, Marshfield, Wis.

56—Pell Wacynski, Grand Rapids, R. 2.

58—Earl F. Meyers, Grand Rapids, R. 5.

Alternates

61—Stanley Pascawis, Grand Rapids, R. 3.

NEW RULING MADE
Information has been forwarded to clerks of court in this state with respect to a ruling recently made by the bureau of naturalization at Washington which is expected to have a considerable effect upon the future naturalization of many foreigners.

The ruling says that men whose wives are alien enemies will be required to serve a ninety-day notice upon the bureau before they can obtain their second citizenship. If the bureau, after an investigation, finds nothing detrimental to such alien wives, the applicants will be permitted to become citizens. If, however, the bureau is not satisfied, it may be American at heart, or has made any seditious remarks, her husband will not be allowed to become an American citizen.

\$5.00 REWARD
—For information leading to the recovery of a handbag lost Friday, Aug. 31st on or about the High school grounds. There was about \$50.00 in the handbag. Report to A. R. Morwin, phone 610.

ELECTION WAS NOT A SPIRITED AFFAIR

The primary election in this city was not a very exciting affair, and from reports throughout the state it was not much livelier in other places, as there was apparently a small vote out all over the state. On the vote for governor the vote was so close between Phillip and Wilcox that at this time, Thursday morning, the outcome is apparently in doubt. The vote as received up to the present time on the three republican candidates for governor is as follows:

Phillip 61,561
Wilcox 61,348
Timmerman 27,866

In the run for Congressman Browne of Waupaca won out by a good majority, while Eberlein of Shawano was second and Walters of Stevens Point third. In Wood county the vote up to date on Congressman was as follows:

Eberlein 924
Browne 879
Walters 258

In the race for district attorney, Calkins of this city got the nomination, he receiving 1099 against 838 for Williams.

These constituted the only contests that were run in this county, the democratic officers being nominated with rather a small vote.

TO AID THE DEAF

The Wisconsin State school for the deaf at Delavan, Wisconsin opens its next term Wednesday, Sept. 11th. The opportunities offered to deaf boys and girls by this school are free to deaf boys and girls in Wisconsin. Among these advantages are:

1. A good academic education under the direction of a corps of specialists similar to that given in common schools for hearing children.

2. A high school education preparatory to a student's life work as well as for college.

3. Excellent domestic science and manual training instruction, together with industrial training and shop practices in the various shops of the school.

4. The best of training in speech and lip reading by specialists trained for this work.

5. Careful supervision of morals and habits. This school has always been fortunate in having a membership of exceptionally clean minded students.

6. The closest attention paid to the health of each student. Medical attention is constantly at hand for those who need it.

7. Board, washing, light, heat and medical service are furnished free to deaf boys and girls in Wisconsin.

For detailed information or further particulars concerning the school, apply to H. C. Buell, Delavan, Wisconsin.

MORGAN-TAYLOR

Miss Frances Morgan and Mr. T. A. Taylor, both of this city were married at the home of the groom on Tuesday evening, Sept. 3rd, 1918.

The ceremony was held in the parlors of the Congregational church. Only immediate friends of the contracting parties were present.

Immediately after the ceremony the newlyweds left on a short wedding tour to Chicago and other points, arriving home again on Monday, and have gone to housekeeping on Oak street. Both of the parties to the contract are well and favorably known in this city and have many friends here who will unite with the Tribune in extending the warmest of congratulations.

EATS FOUR DOZEN EGGS

Tomahawk Leader.—Charles Sawdy of this city performed quite a stunt at Romain's candy kitchen on Tuesday evening, when for a wager Charlie ate four dozen raw eggs, and seven dishes of ice cream. James Romain was under the impression that the joke was going to be on Sawdy, but after he figured out that Sawdy had eaten \$2.00 worth of food, he began to see that the joke was on him.

IN NEW LOCATION

Jensen & Anderson have moved into the old Johnson & Hill building and are now nicely settled in their new location. They will be better located in their new place, as they are closer to their repair shop and have more room for their stock than in the old place. They will probably be able to do a portion of their work in the back of their present quarters.

COPS GET A RAISE

At the council meeting last night the police of Grand Rapids were given a raise of ten dollars a month which in these times of high prices is thoroughly appreciated by the boys.

The matter of furnishing the policemen with their uniforms was also discussed, but this proposition was turned down.

Kelly Stock Co. all week at Dalys' Theatre.

MOST AUTO DRIVERS IN CITY OBSERVE SAVING ORDER

Most of the automobile drivers in the city observed the gasoline saving order on Sunday and very few of them were out on that day.

Most people would like to conserve gasoline, or anything else that is needed for the winning of the war, but they understand that the order as issued is not fair to everybody.

There are well-to-do people who have several cars and keep a man to drive them, and they use a large amount of gasoline each week, some of them a hundred gallons or so, and of course it is no hardship for these people to lay up their car for a day. Then there are others, working people, who have a car, and may be in the habit of making a trip on Sunday, that being the only time that they do any driving, for the reason that it is the only time that they have to drive. Their car may be a cheap one, representing an outlay of a few hundred dollars, but they pay as much license to the state as the man with a ten thousand dollar car, and yet, in order to be patriotic they must lay up their car on the only day that they have to get out, while the other fellow drives the other six days of the week.

If the government wants to conserve on gasoline cars should be issued to each man who has a car with a privilege of buying so many gallons a week, and allowing him to use the gasoline when he wants to. This would give everybody a square deal, which is the thing that every honest man wants to see.

NOTICE TO SALOON KEEPER

—There has been considerable complaint concerning the selling of liquor to young men who have been drafted and are in the city waiting to be shipped to the front. In some instances these men have been in the city for a long time, but have not been shipped, and it is supposed that saloon keepers know that they are not allowed to sell liquor to these men after they have been sworn in to the army, but if there are any who do not know the law on the subject, they are hereby notified that such is the case, and hereafter to refuse them liquor. There has also been complaint made to the police commission to the effect that saloon keepers are in the habit of allowing minors to loaf about their places of business. This is also against the law and should be discontinued at once. It is the intention of the police to prosecute those who do not comply with the law in these matters. (Signed) Police Commission.

NABbing THE SLACKERS

County fairs seem to be a favorite place at which to round up those who have been shirking their duty by evading the draft in net registering or not responding to the call in some manner. The result is that large numbers have been caught in this manner, some of which were guilty and others merely careless.

Every registered man should carry his card with him at all times. It is important that a hunting license or chewing tobacco, as even if you have registered and complied with all the requirements of law, it is sometimes rather unpleasant to be rounded up with a bunch of slackers and held until a friend or a relative goes to your home and secures your registration card.

STOCK FAIR TUESDAY

Next Tuesday is the regular day for the stock fair in this city, and farmers and others who are interested in the matter should make it a point to be present. If the weather is nice it is expected that there will be a large crowd on that day, as the demand for produce of all kinds has been pretty brisk. If you have anything to dispose of, bring it in and you will probably find a sale for it on that day.

Don't forget the date, Tuesday, September 10, at the east side market square.

PODAWITZ-KROLL

A quiet wedding took place at Port Edwards Saturday evening at eight o'clock when Rev. Feldman of Nekeosha united in marriage Miss Minnie Podawitz of this city and Mr. Fred Kroll of Port Edwards. The ceremony took place in the living room of the new home, Miss Martha Briske of Coloma and Mr. Leonard Kroll of Port Edwards were the attendants.

The Tribune unites with their many friends in extending congratulations.

S. S. CONVENTION

The annual Sunday School Convention for the north district of Wood County was held at Lindsey, Aug. 28, 29 and 30, and was a very successful one. The convention will soon be held at Pleasant Hill. All north district officers are cordially invited to attend.

CHICAGO POSTOFFICE BOMBED

A bomb was exploded in the Chicago postoffice yesterday afternoon and four persons killed and a dozen or more injured. It is supposed that the bomb was placed there by I. W. W. men, and is being working to get revenge on Judge Landis.

GOVERNMENT NOW MAKES THE RULES

For some time past the local telephone company has been operating under government supervision, but as nothing has been said or done that in any way changed the policy of the company as it had been operated heretofore, it did not make much difference to either the subscribers or the people in general. However, the company has received some instructions from the government concerning the installation of telephones, which is a distinct departure from the policy of the company. The instructions, issued by the Postmaster General:

Order No. 1931
Owing to the necessity for conserving labor and material and to eliminate a cost which is now borne by the permanent user of the telephone, a readiness to serve or installation charge will be made on and after September 1, 1918, for all new installations, also a charge for all changes in location of telephones. Installation charges to be as follows:
Where the rate is \$2.00 a month or less \$3.00
Where the rate is more than \$2.00 but not exceeding \$4.00 a month \$5.00
Where the rate is more than \$4.00 a month \$10.00
The moving charge, where the subscriber will be the actual cost of labor and material necessary for making the change.
(Signed) A. S. Hurlston, Postmaster General.

HUNTERS SHOULD USE CARE

It appears that the duck season does not open on Sept. 7th, as is generally supposed among hunters, but on the 16th of September. The discrepancy comes from the fact that a federal law which governs the shooting of migratory birds, and this does not allow

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The American Carbonic Machinery company recently shipped two ice machines to California, and in order to expedite the delivery of the machines they were shipped by express. The cost was \$350.00 for the express, but in those days of hurry and high prices, a little matter of this kind is not noticed.

DEATH OF CATHERINE DUNIGAN

Miss Catherine Veronica Dunigan, daughter of Mrs. E. G. Dunigan, died at her home on Monday after an illness of only a week, cause of death being spinal meningitis. Miss Dunigan had been working in the telephone office during the summer vacation, and was taken sick a week before her death. She was quite sick, but her case was not particularly bad one, and the day before her death it was expected by all that she was going to recover, but in spite of that could be done for her she passed away on Monday.

Dunigan was born at Menomonie, Wis., on the 18th of August, 1895, and was therefore 19 years and 17 days old at the time of her death. She came to this city with the family nine years ago and has since made her home here. She was in the last year of high school this year and was just on the threshold of life with the prospect of a bright and happy career before her. Her sudden demise was naturally a great shock to her friends and relatives and no wonder the able and loving mother they feel at her untimely death. She is survived by her mother, one sister, Margaret Dunigan, and a brother, Ralph Dunigan, and an aunt, Mrs. Cath. Dunigan. The family have the sympathy of the community in their sad affliction.

The funeral was held on Tuesday, being private, and services were held at St. Peter & Paul church on Wednesday morning, Rev. Wm. Rading officiating.

ADVERTISED MAIL

Advertised mail at Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, August 31, 1918.

LADIES

Alma Anderson, Mrs. Florence Conway, Estelle Gault (2), Elsie Heiser, Estelle Hentz, Mrs. Mary Moberg, Mrs. Lydia Peterson, Janet Wedder, Mrs. C. W. Marquette, Mrs. Griff Williams.

GENTLEMEN

L. M. Becker (special), Wm. Kaskie, S. J. Langer, Robert Larson, Gus Olson, Jack Steiner, Pearson Wedell (2), Apolinio Rosinski.

ROBERT NASH, Postmaster.

LOCAL ITEMS

Mr. and Mrs. Lacy Horton have returned from a visit at Appleton.

Miss Ruth Schneider of Milwaukee is visiting at the St. Steinberg home.

A baby girl arrived at the home of City Engineer A. T. Thompson, Sept. 2nd.

Franklin Love has gone to Montreal, Canada, where he has accepted a position.

Joe Rostovsky of Rudolph favored this office with a pleasant call this morning.

C. F. Kellogg returned on Wednesday from a business trip to Milwaukee and Chicago.

Miss Cordelia Richards has gone to Walworth where she will teach in the city schools this season.

Louis Koch of the town of Sigel was among the business callers at the Tribune office on Wednesday.

Miss Baulch Mickelson has returned from a week's visit with her sister, Mrs. E. A. Bunge, at Tomahawk.

Miss Hildegard Dalke has gone to Milwaukee to enter a hospital and receive a special course in infant nursing.

Miss Emma Knutson returned to her home in Marietta on Tuesday after a month's visit with relatives here.

As N. E. Nelson of the town of Seneca was among the business callers at the Tribune office this morning.

H. W. Daughman, who lives up in Rudolph way, was among the pleasant callers at the Tribune office on Wednesday.

Mrs. J. Rockwood returned from Marshfield on Wednesday where she has been a patient in the hospital for some time on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Neal Crowns of Nekeosha have received word that their son, Lieut. Arthur Crowns, has arrived safely in France.

Mrs. M. White of Hibbing, Minn., who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. M. C. Geoghan the past week departed for her home today.

Special 11 o'clock street car for Daly's Theatre, showing all week.

Dr. J. W. Edwards and Misses people who visit to Kelly St. Co. at William A. Stout, one of the old residents of Babcock, died at the hospital in Milwaukee on Sunday. The remains were taken to Babcock for interment.

W. A. Sierck of Wausau arrived in the city on Wednesday and will take charge of the City News-Deport by the Cranberry Sales Co.

Miss Anna Bamberg leaves on Saturday for Milwaukee where she will be in attendance at the state fair and have charge of the booth by the Cranberry Sales Co.

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Mrs. Phyllis Warren and children have returned from a month's visit at Superior. They returned by auto and were accompanied by her mother, Mrs. Geo. Cole, and Miss L. and L. Favett who will visit here for a week.

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We have positions for four or five more girls in our factory.

F. MacKinnon Mfg. Co.

REMEMBER

TOM GARBER

has moved from 12th street to 1034 Second St. N. He buys Junk, and pays the best price for paper and magazines, rags, scrap iron, rubber, and metals. Also pays the highest price for second hand cars. Phone 1135.

Mrs. Edgar Kellogg

Teacher of Violin

Classes Beginning First Week in September

All wishing to join the beginners class arranged in groups of 4 or 5. For the first four lessons.

Tonight and balance of week Kelly Stock Co.

Ernest Zahn of Marshfield was brought to this city by the sheriff on Wednesday, having been arrested on a statutory charge. He was taken before Judge Getis where he waived examination and was bound over to await trial at the coming term of circuit court.

For information leading to the recovery of a handbag lost Friday, Aug. 31st on or about the High School grounds, there was about \$50.00 in the handbag. Report to A. R. Merwin, phone 610.

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APPEAL TO SAVE GAS-
OLINE ON SUNDAYS

The United States Fuel Administration considers it necessary that a limited conservation of gasoline be undertaken in the state east of the Mississippi river in view of the increasing demand for gasoline for war purposes and the paramount obligation of meeting promptly and fully all overseas requirements.

An appeal is made therefore, to the people of the United States east of the Mississippi river to exercise rigid economy in the consumption of gasoline during the next few weeks as a necessary and practical act of patriotism.

War necessities are being and will continue to be promptly and fully met, but this is the period of the year when consumption of gasoline is at its highest, and the increased domestic demands, together with the extensive military operations in France, have rendered necessary for a limited period, the adoption of safeguards against possible shortage.

In view of the difficulty, if not the impossibility, of differentiating between the various uses to which automobiles are applied, the United States Fuel Administration believes that the greatest measure of economy can be effected with the least interference with the business of the country by the use of all classes of motor vehicles, motor boats, and motor cycles, on Sundays.

The United States Fuel Administration therefore requests that in the section of the United States east of the Mississippi river there shall be a discontinuance of use of all vehicles on Sundays, including all such as are operated for hire, on each Sunday hereafter until notification that the need for such discontinuance has ceased.

The following exceptions are made:

1—Tractors and motor-trucks employed in actual transportation of freight.

2—Vehicles of physicians, used in performance of professional duties.

3—Ambulances, fire apparatus, and other vehicles used in the transportation of passengers and conveyances used for funerals.

4—Railway equipment using gasoline.

5—Repair outfits employed by telephone and public service companies.

6—Motor vehicles on errands of necessity in rural areas where transportation by steam or electricity is not available.

In addition to the above, appeal is made to the patriotic motorists of the Mississippi river, to undertake voluntarily, additional conservation in the operation of their own automobiles, when possible.

The United States Fuel Administration believes that all consumers of gasoline will observe the spirit of this request.

W. N. FRITZGERALD, Federal Fuel Administrator for Wis.

AUCTION!

Having decided to move away from Wood county I will sell at Public Auction, on Wednesday, Sept. 11th, 1918, at 10 o'clock, a.m., the following property:

One Span of Horses, and Double Harness, 6 Milch Cows, some coming fall, and some wintering.

6 Calves, one new Lumber Wagon, and Hay Rack, one pair of Bob Sleighs, one Walking Plow, one Spring Toad, Drag, and one Harrow, Walker Cultivator, Disk, Mower, Hay Rake, New Wooden Pump, 4 Pitch Forks, about 20 tons of good time hay. We will also sell a few barrels of corn, and other grain if threshed before the auction. Also some corn fodder, also all the straw and other small tools to numerous to mention.

TERMS—All sums of ten dollars and under cash, all sums over this amount 6 months time on good bankable note at 6 per cent.

W. N. FRITZGERALD, Owner

John Van Bort, Mr. Heines, Clerk Auctioneer.

FORMER RESIDENTS MARRY

The following item is taken from a Chateaux, Montana paper, and as it concerns former residents of Grand Rapids, should prove of great interest to Grand Rapids people.

A quiet wedding took place this morning at six-thirty o'clock at St. James church, where Miss Bonnie Biran and Walter J. Bardeen were united in marriage by Rev. Father Edward P. O'Toole.

The bride was a white georgette and wore a crown of white flowers and a corsage bouquet of white lily-of-the-valleys.

She was attended by Miss Gladys Durand, who wore a pale blue georgette and a corsage bouquet of ophelia roses. Leo St. Mary attended the groom.

After the ceremony a wedding breakfast was served at the home of the groom's mother, Mrs. Catherine Bardeen, to only immediate relatives and friends after which Mr. and Mrs. Bardeen left for St. Paul to be gone a few days. They will make their home in this city. Mrs. Thomas Ryan of the town of Texas was an out of town guest.

COSTS CITY BIG SUM

The Carl Schoenewetter case cost the city of Pittsville a sum of money nearly \$350 in the sum of date, and it is said all the claims against the city are not passed on yet.

It will be remembered that Mr. Schoenewetter, who was a resident of the city, was killed by a car on the porch and sustained injuries among these a broken arm. He was taken to the hospital at Marshfield, where he died.

As Mr. Schoenewetter's residence has been destroyed by fire, his heirs, who are in the town of Wood, it was a question for a while just who would have to stand the bill. It was finally laid against the city's treasury. Pittsville Record.

\$5.00 REWARD

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VETERINARY GRADUATES
SOCIETY MEETS HERE

Tuesday was a day of great activity at the Veterinary Infirmary of Dr. V. P. Norton in this city where the quarterly meeting of the Central Veterinary graduates held their annual meeting. The meeting was held in reports of cases and discussion of same. Many able papers were disposed of.

The afternoon was given to clinics all of which were major operations which were performed under the most antiseptic precautions and under antiseptics. After the clinic a banquet was held at the Hotel Dixon. After the banquet the election of officers took place. Dr. W. S. Mills, Wausau, president; Dr. F. Miller, Appleton, vice president; Dr. W. R. Swan, Stevens Point, secretary and treasurer.

The next meeting is to be held at Stevens Point on Dec. 3rd, 1918.

CATHOLIC FORESTERS
ELECT OFFICERS

The Catholic Foresters held their annual election of officers at the Hotel Dixon on Wednesday evening and are as follows: Herman Smith, Chief Ranger. John Nilles, Vice Chief Ranger. Matt Biegling, Recording Secretary. Albert W. Ryan, Sec. 2. J. L. Reinhardt, Treas. Oliver Rudell, Speaker. Louis Schymanski, Trustee for 3 years.

After the election, Rev. Redding gave the lodge a fine talk of his trip east to the K. C. convention and his visit to the different camps which was very interesting. There were about 20 members of the Rudolph camp also in attendance and a very pleasant evening was spent.

LEFT FOR CAMP GRANT

The following men to be entrained for Camp Grant, Ill. on Sept. 4th.

59—Otto Fred Dickman, R. 2, Pittsville, Wis.

64—Henry Wales, Wanda, Minn.

65—Rueben Chas. Emerson, Bahcock, Wis.

72—Reinhold Radke, Nekeosha, Wis.

73—Edw. J. Benesch, 612 S. Cen. Ave., Marshfield, Wis.

74—Frank Rieck, Glenier, Wis.

80—Albert V. Delmore, Marshfield, Wis.

83—Reinhold Bussey, (to be entrained from this city) on Monday, Sept. 9th.

84—Fred Meyer, 426 Oak St. Grand Rapids, Wis.

90—Arthur E. Adams, R. 1, Pittsville, Wis.

98—Alfred Brys, Agar, S. D.

100—George L. Raab, R. 1, Pittsville, Wis.

101—Clarence Henke, R. 5, Grand Rapids, Wis.

102—Joseph Schneider, R. 5, Marshfield, Wis.

105—William Perger, Pittsville, Wis.

106—Joseph W. Telya, 216 5th St., Grand Rapids, Wis.

107—Lawrence H. Zurlin, Nekeosha, Wis.

112—John Dykstra, R. 2, Arpin, Wis.

113—Wm. J. Gabel, R. 1, Arpin, Wis.

114—Albert Peterson, 116 11th St., Grand Rapids, Wis.

116—John Schalla, Pittsville, Wis.

118—Clarence Knuth, Port Edwards, Wis.

120—Martin Zerkowski, R. 4, Grand Rapids, Wis.

122—Bernard — Schwick, R. 2, Grand Rapids, Wis.

123—Frank L. Klonsinski, R. 3, Nekeosha, Wis.

132—Wm. L. Cleveland, R. 1, Arpin, Wis.

134—Alvin Bergsten, R. 1, Arpin, Wis.

136—Carl L. Johnson, R. 2, Grand Rapids, Wis.

137—Arnold F. C. Tomfohrde, R. 2, Arpin, Wis.

138—Harvey E. Walters, R. 3 box 89, Grand Rapids, Wis.

Men entrained for Camp Greenleaf, Lyle, Georgia.

333—Frank Henry Muehlstein, Grand Rapids, Wis.

461—Earl L. Akey, Grand Rapids, R. 1.

553—Alexander — Frank Schlig, Grand Rapids, Wis.

564—Leo Henry Berg, Marshfield, Wis.

Edward Franks, Kenosha, Wis.

LEFT ON FRIDAY

The following fourteen men left Friday for camp to join the United States army.

1—Joseph Matt Jaekels, Milwaukee, Wis.

77—Peter Joseph Esser, Arpin, Wis.

78—Frederick Claude Prest, R. 2, Grand Rapids, Wis.

152—George Harry Walters, Lindsey, Wis.

153—Edw. to be entrained to Camp Greenleaf, Fire, Ojette, Grand Rapids, Wis.

2403—Ernest Janet Grand Rapids, Wis.

2487—George Henry Damitz, Grand Rapids, Wis.

40—Frank J. Krause, Pittsville, Wis.

43—Henry Hanson, Marshfield, Wis.

45—John Zweck, Marshfield, Wis.

46—William Geo. Meyer, Marshfield, Wis.

53—Geo. Henry Lingford, Milwaukee, Wis.

56—Pelix Wacynski, Grand Rapids, R. 2.

58—Earl F. Meyers, Grand Rapids, R. 5.

61—Stanley Pascawis, Grand Rapids, R. 3.

ELECTION WAS NOT
ASPIRITED AFFAIR

The primary election in this city was not a very exciting affair, and next reports throughout the state it was not much livelier in other places, as there was apparently a small vote out all over the state. On the vote for governor the vote was so close between Philip and Wilcox that at this time, Thursday morning, the outcome is apparently in doubt. The vote as received up to the present time on the three republican candidates for governor is as follows: Philip 61,561 Wilcox 61,145 Tittmore 27,886

In the run for Congressman Browne of Waupaca won out by a good majority, while Eberlein of Shawano was second and Walters of Stevens Point third. In Wood county the vote up to date on Congressman was as follows: Eberlein 325 Browne 879 Walters 258

In the race for district attorney, Calkins of this city got the nomination, he receiving 1099 against \$58 for Walters.

For the nomination for sheriff Bluet won out, his vote in the county being 1175, while Normington received 900.

These constituted the only contests there were on in this county, the democratic officers being nominated with rather a small vote.

TO AID THE DEAF

The Wisconsin State school for the deaf at Delavan, Wisconsin opens its next term on Wednesday, Sept. 4th. The opportunities offered to deaf boys and girls by this school are free. Among the advantages are:

1. A good academic education under the direction of a corps of specialists similar to that given in common schools for hearing children.

2. Excellent domestic science and manual training instruction, together with industrial training and shop practices in the various shops of the school.

3. The best of training in speech and lip reading by specialists trained for this work.

4. Careful supervision of morals and habits. This school has always been fortunate in having a membership of exceptionally clean minded students.

5. The closest attention paid to the health of each student. Medical attention is constantly at hand for those who need it.

6. Board, washing, light, heat and medical service are furnished free to deaf boys and girls in Wisconsin.

For detailed information or further particulars concerning the school, apply to H. C. Buell, Delavan, Wisconsin.

MORGAN-TAYLOR

Miss Frances Morgan and Mr. T. A. Taylor both of this city were married at the home of the groom on Thursday evening, Rev. R. J. Locke of the Congregational church officiating. Only immediate friends of the contracting parties were present.

Immediately after the ceremony the newlyweds left on a short wedding tour to Chicago and other points, arriving home on Monday and have gone to housekeeping on

18-45 DRAFT BILL PASSES SENATE

Measure Approved by Upper
Body Without Dissent-
ing Vote.

HAS WORK OR FIGHT CLAUSE

Amendment Nullifies Exemption Grant-
ed to Essential Workers If They
Strike Without Submitting Dis-
pute to Labor Board.

Washington, Aug. 25.—The man-
power bill bringing within the army
draft all men from eighteen to forty-
five years old was passed by the sen-
ate on Tuesday, with a modified work-
or-fight clause. The senate was re-
cited unanimously for the bill. All
efforts to change the age limits or to
direct separate classification of youths
under twenty-one failed, and the mea-
sure now goes to conference between the
house and senate with no difference
for serious controversy except the
work-or-fight provision.

The only important amendment in
the senate bill is the Thomas-Reed
anti-strike proposal. By a vote of 49
to 39 the senate rejected a motion
to strike the amendment from the
bill. The amendment nullifies exemp-
tion granted to essential workers if
they strike. Before adopting it finally,
however, the senate agreed to a
motion offered by Senator Cramm of
Iowa making the amendment inoperative
if the strikers agree to submit their
dispute to the war labor board.

Amendments designed to restrain
the war department in any manner in
the drafting of men under twenty-one
years of age were rejected in rapid
succession, most of them without even
a roll call. The main test of strength
was on a proposal by Senator Poin-
dexter of Washington to make nine-
teen years the minimum draft age.
This was defeated by a vote of 52
to 21.

MADDEN ASSAILS COMMISSION

Illinois Congressman Says Members in
Making Packers' Report
Played Politics.

Washington, Aug. 27.—Representative
Martin B. Madden of Chicago at-
tacked the federal trade commission in
a speech in the house for its recent
report on the packing industry. He
charged that the packing investigation
had for its chief object the making of
senatorial candidates of commission
members, and urged that present mem-
bers of the commission should be re-
moved from office if the commission
itself abolished. The Chicago com-
missioner defended the big packers
and praised them for the good they
have accomplished.

Mr. Madden called attention to the
fact that one of the commission mem-
bers, Mr. Davies, was a candidate in
Wisconsin; that Mr. Harris, another
member, is now seeking the senator-
ship in Georgia; and that the former
counsel, Francis J. Heney, is running
for the governorship of California.

JAPS DEFEAT THE BOLSHEVIKI

Sailors, Supported by Armored Cars,
Rout "Reds" at Engen-
euka.

London, Aug. 28.—Japanese troops
are completing their concentration on
the Ussuri front, according to dis-
patches from Vladivostok. At Enge-
neuka, sailors supported by armored
cars attacked the bolshevik troops in
the face of heavy artillery fire and
routed them.

General Semenov's opponents in the
trans-Baikal region have withdrawn
as a result of the arrival of Japanese
troops at Manchuria, according to a
Tientsin dispatch to the Exchange
Telegraph company. Only 3,000 of the
bolshevik troops remain in that region.

REP. H. A. COOPER INJURED

Congressman From Wisconsin Hurt in
Accident While on Way to Ed-
gerton to Make Speech.

Janesville, Wis., Aug. 26.—Congress-
man Henry Allen Cooper suffered a
severe sprain of his neck when thrown
from a taxi as he was driving to Ed-
gerton to deliver a speech on Friday.
He was removed to the Mercy
hospital and taken to his home in Ra-
cine late in the afternoon.

Shipbuilding Effort Great.

Washington, Aug. 28.—American
shipbuilding efforts have put 3,000,000
deadweight tons of shipping into the
water. Confidential figures reveal that
652 ships have slid down the ways of
American shipbuilding plants.

China Rebels Make Gain.

Peking, Aug. 26.—Rebel forces have
gained successes against the govern-
ment troops near Anoy. The govern-
ment troops in the province of Fukien,
consequently, are said to have been
placed in a dangerous position.

Crown Prince Rupprecht to Take Bride.

Copenhagen, Aug. 28.—King Leopold
of Bavaria at a family dinner Sunday
announced the engagement of Crown
Prince Rupprecht to Princess Antoinette
of Luxembourg, according to an
official statement.

Arrests in Finland 32,701.

Stockholm, Aug. 28.—The total num-
ber of persons arrested in Finland on
account of the insurrection in that
country up to August 18 was 32,701,
according to a dispatch received from
Helsinki.

Uruguay Minister Sees Lansing.

Washington, Aug. 26.—Formal calls
were exchanged between Dr. Baltasar
Brum, foreign minister of Uruguay, who
arrived here Thursday at the head of
a special mission as the guest of the
nation, and Secretary Lansing.

Argentina Seizes Meat.

Buenos Aires, Aug. 26.—The munici-
pal authorities of Buenos Aires have
taken over the supervision of the sale
of meat to the public. This step was
ordered by President Irigoyen in an
effort to combat high prices.

SIR ROBERT FOX SYMONS



Sir Robert Fox Symons, K. B., D., is a member of the war committee of the British Red Cross society, and is head of the hospital department.

NO AUTOS ON SUNDAY

WASHINGTON RESTRICTS USE OF
PLEASURE CARS.

Gasoline Shortage Given as Reason
for Fuel Administration's Re-
quest—Some Exceptions.

Washington, Aug. 27.—The fuel ad-
ministration called on the public not
of the Mississippi river to stop using
gasoline for passenger automobiles,
motorcycles and motorbuses on Sun-
days until further notice. Unless vol-
untary action on the part of the pub-
lic improves the gasoline situation, no-
tice is given that the administration
will be obliged to enforce prohibitory
regulations.

Automobiles for hire, including taxicabs,
are included in the class of motor
vehicles that are expected to ob-
serve the request.

AMBASSADOR PAGE RESIGNS

Health of United States Envoy Im-
paired by War Work in
Great Britain.

Washington, Aug. 26.—Walter Hines
Page of Garden City, N. Y., ambas-
sador of the United States to Great
Britain since April, 1913, has because
of ill health, submitted his resignation
to President Wilson, who has accept-
ed it.

RAID FIVE GERMAN CITIES

British Flyers Attack Frankfurt, Co-
logne and Other Centers—Good
Results Observed.

London, Aug. 26.—Five important
towns in Germany and five hostile air-
drifters were heavily bombed by
British aerial squadrons on the night
of August 21-22, according to an offi-
cial statement issued by the British
air ministry. Military objectives at
Frankfurt and Cologne, the statement
adds, were heavily attacked and good
results were observed.

HUNS JEER OWN OFFICERS

German Prisoners Show Contempt for
Former Commanders.

With the British Army in France,
Aug. 28.—German soldiers have begun
to exhibit the grossest contempt for
their own officers and are carrying
their feelings right into the prisoners' en-
gines. In a number of cases, in-
deed, thousands are now being taken
from the front and sent to the rear
because they are extremely insolent to
their officers, jeering at them and loudly
proclaiming their views in an uncer-
tain manner. Going to such lengths
was undoubtedly result in courts
martial and firing squads in Germany,
and it is gathered from the prisoners
that they go as far as they dare even
on their side of the line. All the pris-
oners, men and officers, express their
longing for peace by agreement.

Drop Propaganda in Agraria.

Berne, Aug. 28.—Italian airplanes re-
cently dropped propaganda manifestos
on Agraria, capital of Slavonia and Croa-
tia, according to Austrian advices re-
ceived in Switzerland on Tuesday af-
ternoon.

Huns Mutiny: Many Killed.

Amsterdam, Aug. 26.—There are per-
sistent rumors from a German source,
says the Telegraf, that a German bat-
talion on being ordered to the front
unanimously refused to go, whereupon
every tenth man was shot.

Steel Workers on Strike.

Seattle, Wash., Aug. 28.—Following
the breaking off of negotiations be-
tween the Pacific Coast Steel company
and employees engaged on contracts
for the Emergency Fleet corporation,
a strike was decided.

260,000 Germans Register.

Washington, Aug. 28.—About 260,000
unarmamented male Germans live in
the United States and have registered
with police and postmasters under
alien regulations, the department of
justice reported.

Asks \$2,500,000,000 Credit.

Paris, Aug. 26.—Louis Kootz, min-
ister of finance, submitted a proposal
for a military credit amounting to \$2,
500,000,000 at a cabinet meeting. This
is to meet the expenditures of the
fourth quarter of 1918.

Ship Workers Ask \$1 Hour.

Washington, Aug. 28.—Skilled work-
ers in the shipbuilding industry of the
country have presented "friendly de-
mands" to the labor adjustment board
of the shipping board for increase in
wages to \$1 an hour.

UNITED STATES DRY NEXT JULY

President Asks Legislation Pend-
ing in Senate Be Extended
Until After January 1.

'DRYS' AGREE TO THE DELAY

Senator Sheppard Declares Wilson
Does Not Object to Action by Con-
gress, but Discussed Extending
Date of Restrictions.

Washington, Aug. 28.—President
Wilson, senate prohibition leaders de-
clared on Monday, is not opposed to
legislation pending in the senate pro-
posing national prohibition during the
war, but has suggested that the pro-
posed time for its becoming effective—
January 1 next—be extended. Nego-
tiations to that end, it was said,
seemed to assure an agreement for the
passage of the bill, and also for some
extension of time to liquor in-
terests.

Later, after much cloakroom nego-
tiation, leaders said the prohibition
supporters had agreed to fix July 1
next as the date when prohibition
would become effective. Although
would be agreed to.

Senator Sheppard of Texas, man-
ager of the prohibition bill, stated, fol-
lowing a recent conference at the
White House, that the president did
not object to action by congress on
the legislation, but discussed extend-
ing the effective date of the restric-
tions. July 1, 1919, was the new date
suggested.

According to Senator Sheppard, the
bill's opponents concede its passage
and the only question at issue now is
the time when it will become effective.
The new date it was said, would
be an interference with government revenue
collections on liquor for the fiscal year
and thus avoid redistributing the war
returns of about \$900,000,000 from in-
taxation.

THREE U. S. SHIPS SUNK

American Vessels Destroyed in For-
eign Waters by German
Submarines.

Washington, Aug. 26.—Sinking of
three American vessels in foreign wa-
ters by German submarines was an-
nounced by the navy department. The
steamship Lake Eden, an army char-
tered cargo transport, was sunk Aug-
ust 21; the U. S. S. West Bridge, 8,
800 tons, August 16, and the U. S. S.
Cubero, 7,300 tons, August 15. Six-
teen of the crew of the Lake Eden are
missing, 39 having been accounted for.
Three men were reported lost in the
sinking of the West Bridge. There
was no loss of life among the crew of
the Cubero. The West Bridge and
Cubero were homeward bound.

NO AUTO DRIVING ON SUNDAY

Fuel Administration Asks Public to
Stop Using Gasoline on
Seventh Day.

Washington, Aug. 26.—The fuel ad-
ministration on Tuesday called on the
public to stop using gasoline for pas-
senger automobiles, motorcycles and
motorbuses on Sundays until further
notice. Unless voluntary action on the
part of the public improves the gaso-
line situation, notice is given that the
administration will be obliged to enforce
prohibitory regulations.

Automobiles for hire, including taxicabs,
are included in the class of motor
vehicles that are expected to ob-
serve the request.

The following exceptions to the re-
quest are made:
Tractors and motorbuses engaged in
hauling of freight; physicians' automob-
iles, ambulances, fire and police ap-
paratus; public utilities, repair wag-
ons, gasoline railway equipment and
motor vehicles used by persons living
in rural communities without other
means of transportation.

166,733 IN DRAFT CALL

Selects Will Entrain Between Septem-
ber 3 and 6—40,503 Called for
Limited Service.

Washington, Aug. 26.—The first
draft call for September, issued on
Saturday by Provost Marshal General
Crowder, summons a total of 166,733
men.

The call provides for the entrain-
ment between September 3 and 6 of
125,000 white and 21,730 colored men
for general military service and 40,503
white men for limited service.

Ship Sinks; Twenty-One Missing.

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Wink Hill, Ky., Aug. 27.—The
steamer George Hudson, in the coast
fishery service, struck on the rocks
off here in a heavy fog and sank.
Three of her crew have reached shore.
The steamer carried a crew of 24.

Car Kills Five in Auto.

Logansport, Ind., Aug. 27.—Mr. and
Mrs. Bert McCain, Mrs. Pearl Lantz
and Mrs. Guy Taylor and three-year-
old child, all of Camden, Ind., were
killed when their automobile was
struck by an interurban.

Five Perish in Flames.

Marlin, Perry, Ky., Aug. 27.—Mrs.
Virginia Scott and four of her six
children were burned to death
when their home was destroyed by a
fire here. It is believed the oil stove
exploded.

43,000 Barrels of Whisky Burn.

Owensboro, Ky., Aug. 27.—Fire in
the Green River Distilling company,
destroyed the plant and 43,000 barrels
of whisky. The whisky alone was val-
ued at \$2,840,000, and the loss to the
government in taxes is \$760,000.

France to England, Thirty Minutes.

London, Aug. 26.—A large British
airplane carrying nine passengers has
made the trip from France to England.
The journey from an airframe in
France to one in England occupied
half an hour.

Senate Aircraft Quiz Off.

Washington, Aug. 26.—No further
investigation of the airplane situation
is to be made by the senate at this
time, Chairman Fletcher of the mili-
tary subcommittee announced on Fri-
day.

ADMIRAL VON BEHNKE



Admiral Von Behnke has succeeded
Admiral Von Cappel as head of the
German marine.

CZECHS DEFEAT REDS

SLOVAK FORCES TAKE TOWN OF
BERCHNEUDINSK.

Japanese Troops Are Advancing Be-
yond Nikolai, an Important Rusa
Railroad Junction.

London, Aug. 26.—Lord Robert Ce-
cil, British undersecretary for foreign
affairs, announced that reports had
been received in London that the
Czech-Slovak forces in trans-Baikalia
had captured the town of Berchneud-
insk, south of Lake Balkal, and had
achieved a decided victory against the
bolshevik forces.

Tokyo, Aug. 26.—Japanese troops
are advancing beyond Nikolai. The
Japanese war office announced. The
Japanese war office also said that Lieut-
enant General Otori, commander of
the allied forces in eastern Siberia, had
announced also the Czech-Slovak
troops operating there and the anti-
bolshevik forces in the maritime prov-
inces of Siberia.

Nikolai is an important railroad
junction 50 miles south of Vladivo-
stok.

London, Aug. 26.—Allied troops on
the Ussuri river from north of Vladivo-
stok, outnumbered by the enemy, have
been forced to withdraw after heavy
fighting, says a dispatch to the Daily
Mail from Harbin.

MILLION LABORERS WANTED

Serious Shortage of Unskilled Work-
ers for War Industries Is Put
Up to the States.

Washington, Aug. 26.—At least one
million unskilled laborers must be
provided for war industries at once, no
matter what happens to private busi-
ness.

That is the emphatic message sent
out by the United States employment
service to all the states. Every state
has been notified of the need of men
it is called on to supply, some of
whom will be put to work at home,
and others sent away, as the condi-
tions demand. These laborers are not
to be taken from other war industries
or from farms, railroads or mines.

The condition is decidedly serious,
and if the shortage is not met prompt-
ly our new army will be faced with
additional instances of lack of equip-
ment, such as became apparent last
winter in the cantonments and camps.
The new expansion of the army draft
is going to cause a tremendous in-
crease in the need for supplies of all
sorts, and a consequent great increase
in the demand for labor to make these
supplies. The present shortage of labor
became apparent when the federal em-
ployment service put a stop to the
practice of "stealing" labor from one
plant by another.

While the call now sent out is for
labor classes as unskilled, there is an
almost equally grave lack of skilled
workers in war industries. An instance
of this has arisen in Georgia. That
state has been notified that unless it
can supply 5,000 laborers at once for
the \$8,000,000 picnic acid plant at
Brunswick, the entire construction
force there will be laid off and the
plant moved out of Georgia.

K. Roosevelt Wins Cross.

London, Aug. 28.—The award to
"temperance and honor" Capt. Ker-
mit Roosevelt, son of Colonel Roose-
velt of the military cross for services
in Mesopotamia was announced in
the official Gazette. Until he joined the
American forces in France Captain
Roosevelt was attached to the British
army in Mesopotamia on special duty.

Berlin Gets Finland News.

Amsterdam, Aug. 28.—The supreme
command in Finland has been dissolv-
ed by Premier Svinhufvud, the Kreiz
Zeitung of Berlin says, and General
Wilkman has been appointed to com-
mand the Finnish army.

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"temporary and honorary" Capt. Ker-
mit Roosevelt, son of Colonel Roose-
velt of the military cross for services
in Mesopotamia was announced in
the official Gazette.

Two Navy Quartermasters Killed.

Washington, Aug. 28.—Dale Vern
Campbell, Portland, Ore., and Lester
Achn Barnett, Mount Pleasant, Tenn.,
navy quartermasters, were killed Aug-
ust 22 in a seaplane accident in French
waters.

No Duties on Red Cross Imports.

Washington, Aug. 28.—A house bill
suspending customs duties on Ameri-
can Red Cross imports was passed on
Monday afternoon by the senate and
sent to President Wilson for his ap-
proval.

Drive Off German Boats.

London, Aug. 27.—British and
French patrol boats drove off 13 Ger-
man motorboats encountered off Dun-
kirke, according to an admiralty an-
nouncement. One of the German craft
is believed to have been sunk.

Army Officer Killed.

Evansville, Ind., Aug. 27.—Arch D.
Worsham, thirty, son of the late A. J.
Worsham, for many years mayor of
Henderson, Ky., was killed July 31,
while leading a command in No Man's
Land.

HAPPENINGS OF THE WEEK IN WISCONSIN

Kenosha.—A cable message received
here announces the death at Fribourg,
Switzerland, of Sister Mary George
Adams, a former Kenosha woman.
She was a member of the Order of
Dominican Sisters and had been wide-
ly known as an educator. Sister Mary
was a former teacher of languages at
St. Clara's academy at Sinsinewa
Mound, Wis., and she held a similar po-
sition in Switzerland.

Madison.—Instead of waiting inde-
nitely for indictments to be returned
by the federal grand jury against per-
sons who give or sell liquor to sol-
diers, United States District Attorney
A. C. Wolfe will file information
against violators and then have them
arrested and immediately brought to
court for trial. Departure of soldiers
overseas has in many cases made
prosecution impossible.

La Crosse.—Joseph J. Mallek, 3111
trench mortar company, Camp Robn-
son, was killed while returning to
camp from this city. He was struck
by a train. Joseph Teiz, companion of
Mallek, was found on the right-of-way
by soldiers and taken to a hospital,
badly hurt. He was also hit by the
train.

Madison.—The smaller cities of the
state are taking up the ice problem
as recommended by the State Council
of Defense. Ten or twelve of them
will probably put in a municipal ice
supply the coming winter as some of
them are already making arrangements
for the lake frontage on which to cut
the ice.

Madison.—Grocers receiving eggs
they expect to keep on hand any length
of time should not wash them even if
they are dirty, says the state food ad-
ministrator. The shell of an egg con-
tains a gelatinous substance which
prevents air and germs from entering
the eggs. Washing destroys this sub-
stance.

Racine.—Farming property in Racine
county hit a high mark when the Ra-
cine County board of assessors, Mrs.
120 acres was sold for \$14,700. It was
sold to George W. Smith, superintendent
of the Case Threshing Machine
company who proposes to conduct a
stock farm.

La Crosse.—George McGill, start
full-back of the La Crosse state nor-
mal school football eleven last season,
has been signed to coach the football
eleven of the Winona normal school
this fall. He will teach physical edu-
cation in that institution.

La Crosse.—This city has been put
on the route of a proposed aerial mail
route between Minneapolis and Chic-
ago. The postmaster here and Frank
P. Elton, a leading capitalist, have
been asked to obtain a site for land-
ing the mail here.

Madison.—Ground was broken for
the new army barracks on Camp Ran-
dall, the University of Wisconsin ath-
letic field. The structures will house
selective service men who are receiv-
ing special training at the University
of Wisconsin.

La Crosse.—Thirty women have been
put on at the plant of the La Crosse
Tractor company. Here, to the
places of men who have been released
for service. It is the largest female
factory force of its kind in the city.

Stevens Point.—The body of Clarence
O'Keefe, rural mail carrier at
Custer, was found in Wisconsin river
here. Keefe left home to attend an
entertainment at Stevens Point. His
automobile has not been located.

Wausau.—Miss Lydia Rhode of Apple-
ton was drowned in the Wisconsin
river when a gasoline launch in which
she was riding to Tomahawk from Mil-
len college at Buzzard's Bay, struck
some piers causing the boat to sink.

West Bend.—Wisconsin Holstein
cattle are conquering a market in So.
Carolina. A herd of twenty-five head
were shipped from Hartford. The av-
erage price paid was \$119 a head.

Washington.—Henry Krumrey of
Plymouth, Wis., who is at the head of
the cheese federation in Wisconsin, is
here conferring with officials of the
food administration.

Racine.—Edward Schumacher, 61
years old, veteran member of the Ra-
cine police department, was stricken
with heart disease at his home and
died suddenly.

Rhineland.—Mrs. James Coats
was severely burned in an oil stove
explosion which caused destruction of
her home.

Manitowish.—The National Zeitung,
Kiel, published in Germany for twenty
years, has decided to abandon
Pol-German. Its publisher
Folgerman says: "The demand for English
newspapers. The younger generation
does not read German, and the older
inhabitants are fast passing."

Chippewa Falls.—Floyd Sapp, Cor-
nell, has been charged before a mili-
tary court-martial, with having placed
his right hand under the wheels of a
circuit train, having all his fingers
smashed, to avoid military service.

Madison.—Otto C. Hustung, 54,
brother of the late Senator Paul O.
Hustung and private secretary of the
late until his death, died of heart
failure in his office in the federal
building. Mr. Hustung was chief deputy
in the office of Collector of Customs.

Racine.—Declaring that he would
consider himself a slacker if he ac-
cepted exemption from the army serv-
ice because of being a student of di-
vinity, Herbert S. Stanton of Racine
college appeared at a local exemption
board to be inducted into service.

Milwaukee.—Permits to work were
granted to 3,645 Milwaukee children in
the months of June and July, accord-
ing to a report issued by Miss Tracy
Cory, head of the women's department
of the United States Employment bu-
reau.

Kenosha.—Mrs. Annie Vanhammen,
wife of a real estate dealer here, was
killed in an automobile accident at
Watersmeet, Mich. She left Kenosha
by automobile, hoping to recover her
lost.

Sheboygan.—His two sons, Werner
and Helmut, in active service in
France, Rev. John G. Runge could not
resist the call of his country and has
resigned as pastor of the Lutheran

18-45 DRAFT BILL PASSES SENATE

Measure Approved by Upper
Body Without Dissent-
ing Vote.

HAS WORK OR FIGHT CLAUSE

Amendment Nullifies Exemption
Granted to Essential Workers If They
Strike Without Submitting Dis-
pute to Labor Board.

Washington, Aug. 26.—The man-
power bill bringing within the army
draft all men from eighteen to forty-
five years old was passed by the sen-
ate on Tuesday, with a modified work-
or-fight clause. The senate was re-
solved unanimously for the bill. All
efforts to change the age limits or to
direct separate classification of youth
under twenty-one failed, and the na-
ture was left to conference between
the house and senate with no differ-
ence for serious controversy except the
work-or-fight provision.

The only important amendment in
the senate bill is the "Thomas-Reed
antistrike" proposal. By a vote of 40
to 20 the senate rejected a motion
made by Senator McKellar of Tennes-
see to strike the amendment from the
bill. The amendment nullifies exemp-
tion granted to essential workers if
they strike. Before adopting it finally,
however, the senate agreed to the pro-
vision offered by Senator Cummins
of Iowa making the amendment inoperative
if the strikers agree to submit
their dispute to the war labor board.

Amendments designed to restrain
the war department in any manner in
the drafting of men under twenty-one
years of age were rejected in rapid
succession, most of them without even
a roll call. The main test of strength
was on a proposal by Senator Poin-
dexter of Washington to make nine-
teen years the minimum draft age.
This was defeated by a vote of 32
to 21.

As the situation stands today nothing
seems likely to stand in the way
of the war department's intention of
beginning September 6 to 7 as the date
of registration of the men made sub-
ject to the draft under the new bill. There
is every likelihood that the measure
will be ready for President Wilson's
signature before the end of the week.

MADDEN ASSAILS COMMISSION

Illinois Congressman Says Members in
Making Packers' Report
Played Politics.

Washington, Aug. 27.—Representative
Martin B. Madden of Chicago at-
tacked the federal trade commission in
a speech in the house for its recent
report on the packing industry. He
charged that the packing investigation
had for its chief object the making of
senatorial candidates of commission
members, and urged that present mem-
bers of the commission should be re-
moved from office or the commission
itself abolished. The Chicago con-
gressman defended one big packer
and praised them for the good they
have accomplished.

Mr. Madden called attention to the
fact that one of the commission mem-
bers, Mr. Davies, was a candidate in
Wisconsin; that Mr. Harris, another
member, is now seeking the senator-
ship in Georgia, and that the former
counsel, Francis J. Henry, is running
for the governorship of California.

JAPS DEFEAT THE BOLSHEVIKI

Sailors, Supported by Armored Cars,
Rout "Reds" at Angren-
ska.

London, Aug. 26.—Japanese troops
are completing their concentration on
the Ussuri front, according to dis-
patches from Vladivostok. At Binge-
neka, sailors supported by armored
cars attacked the bolshevik troops in
the face of heavy artillery fire and
routed them.

General Semenov's opponents in the
trans-Baikal region have withdrawn
as a result of the arrival of Japanese
troops at Manchuria, according to a
Tsin dispatch to the Exchange
Telegraph company. Only 5,000 of the
bolshevik troops remain in that region.

REP. H. A. COOPER INJURED

Congressman From Wisconsin Hurt in
Accident While on Way to Ed-
gerton to Make Speech.

Janesville, Wis., Aug. 26.—Congress-
man Henry Allen Cooper suffered a
severe sprain of his neck when thrown
from a taxi as he was driving to
Edgerton to deliver a speech on Fri-
day. He was removed to the Mercy
hospital and taken to his home in Ra-
cine late in the afternoon.

Shipbuilding Effort Great.
Washington, Aug. 26.—American
shipbuilding efforts have put 3,000,000
dollarworth tons of shipping into the
fleet. Unofficial figures reveal that
652 ships have slid down the ways of
American shipbuilding plants.

China Rebels Make Gain.
Peking, Aug. 26.—Rebel forces have
gained successes against the govern-
ment troops near Anwei. The govern-
ment troops in the province of Fukien,
consequently, are said to have been
placed in a dangerous position.

Crown Prince Rupprecht to Take Bride.
Copenhagen, Aug. 25.—King Leopold
of Belgium at a family dinner Sunday
announced the engagement of Crown
Prince Rupprecht to Princess Antoinette
of Luxembourg, according to an
official statement.

Arrests in Finland 32,701.
Stockholm, Aug. 25.—The total num-
ber of persons arrested in Finland on
account of the insurrection in that
country up to August 19 was 32,701,
according to a dispatch received from
Helsinki.

Uruguay Minister Sees Lansing.
Washington, Aug. 26.—Portrait calls
were exchanged between Dr. Baltasar
Bruma, foreign minister of Uruguay,
who arrived here Thursday at the head
of a special mission as the guest of the
nation, and Secretary Lansing.

Argentina Seizes Meat.
Buenos Aires, Aug. 26.—The municipal
authorities of Buenos Aires have
taken over the supervision of the sale
of meat to the public. This step was
ordered by the meat inspectors in an
effort to control high prices.

SIR ROBERT FOX SYMONS



Sir Robert Fox Symons, K. T. B., is
a member of the war committee of
the British Red Cross society, and is
head of the hospital department.

NO AUTOS ON SUNDAY

WASHINGTON RESTRICTS USE OF
PLEASURE CARS.

Gasoline Shortage Given as Reason
for Fuel Administration's Re-
quest—Some Exceptions.

Washington, Aug. 27.—The fuel ad-
ministration called on the public east
of the Mississippi river to stop using
gasoline for passenger automobiles,
motorcycles and motorboats on Sun-
day further notice. Unless volun-
tary action on the part of the public
improves the gasoline situation, no-
tice is given that the administration
will be obliged to enforce prohibitory
regulations.

Automobiles for hire, including tax-
icabs, are included in the class of mo-
tor vehicles that are expected to ob-
serve the request.

The following exceptions to the re-
quest are made:

"Tractors and motortrucks engaged in
hauling of freight; physicians' auto-
mobiles, ambulances, fire and police ap-
paratus; public utilities, repair wagons,
gasoline railway equipment and mo-
tor vehicles used by persons living in
rural communities without other means
of transportation.

AMBASSADOR PAGE RESIGNS

Health of United States Envoy Im-
paired by War Work in
Great Britain.

Washington, Aug. 26.—Walter Hines
Page of Garden City, N. Y., ambas-
sador of the United States to Great
Britain since April, 1918, has become
ill, and has submitted his resignation
to President Wilson, who has accept-
ed it.

London, Aug. 26.—Ambassador Page,
who has resigned his office, has been
in poor health for some months owing
to the long strain of war work. He
and Mrs. Page will soon return to
America.

RAID FIVE GERMAN CITIES

British Flyers Attack Frankfurt, Co-
logne and Other Centers—Good
Results Observed.

London, Aug. 26.—Five important
towns in Germany and five hostile air-
craft were heavily bombarded by
British aerial squadrons on the night
of August 21-22, according to an official
statement issued by the British
air ministry. Military objectives at
Frankfurt and Cologne, the statement
adds, were heavily attacked and good
results were observed.

HUNS JEER OWN OFFICERS

German Prisoners Show Contempt for
Former Commanders.

With the British Army in France,
Aug. 26.—German soldiers have begun
to exhibit the greatest contempt for
their own officers and are carrying
their feelings right into the prisoners'
cages. In a number of cages, into
which thousands are pouring, the Ger-
man soldiers have gone out of their
way to be extremely insolent to their
officers, jeering at them and loudly
preaching their views in no uncer-
tain manner. Going to such lengths
would undoubtedly result in courts
martial and firing squads in Germany,
and it is gathered from the prisoners
that they go as far as they dare even
on their side of the line. All the pris-
oners, men and officers, express their
longing for peace by agreement.

Drop Propaganda on Agram.

Berlin, Aug. 26.—Italian airplanes
recently dropped propaganda manifestos
on Agram, capital of Slavonia and Croa-
tia, according to Austrian advices re-
ceived in Switzerland on Tuesday af-
ternoon.

Huns Mutiny; Many Killed.

Amsterdam, Aug. 25.—There are per-
sistent rumors from a German source,
says the Telegraph, that a German bat-
talion on leave ordered to the front
unanimously refused to go, whereupon
every tenth man was shot.

Steel Workers on Strike.

Seattle, Wash., Aug. 25.—Following
the breaking off of negotiations be-
tween the Pacific Coast Steel company
and employees engaged on contracts for
the Emergency Fleet corporation, a
strike was declared.

260,000 Germans Registered.

Washington, Aug. 25.—About 200,000
unmilitarized male Germans live in
the United States and have registered
with police and postmasters under
alien regulations, the department of
justice reported.

Aaks \$2,500,000 Credit.

Paris, Aug. 26.—Louis Kooz, min-
ister of finance, submitted a proposal
for a military credit amounting to \$2,
500,000,000 at a cabinet meeting. This
is to meet the expenditures of the
fourth quarter of 1918.

Ship Workers Ask \$1 Hour.

Washington, Aug. 26.—Skilled work-
ers in the shipbuilding industry of the
country have presented "friendly de-
mands" to the labor adjustment board
of the shipping board for increase in
wages to \$1 an hour.

UNITED STATES DRY NEXT JULY

President Asks Legislation Pend-
ing in Senate Be Extended
Until After January 1.

'DRYS' AGREE TO THE DELAY

Senator Sheppard Declares Wilson
Does Not Object to Action by Con-
gress, but Discussed Extending
Date of Restrictions.

Washington, Aug. 28.—President
Wilson, senate prohibition leaders de-
clared on Monday, is not opposed to
legislation pending in the senate pro-
posing national prohibition during the
war, but has suggested that the pro-
posed time for its becoming effective—
January 1 next—be extended. Nego-
tiations to that end, it was said,
would be assured an agreement for the
passage of the bill, and also for some
extension of time to liquor in-
terdictors.

Later, after much cloakroom nego-
tiation, leaders said the prohibition
supporters had agreed to fix July 1
next as the date when prohibition
would become effective. Although
some of the bill's opponents were de-
manding a longer extension, representa-
tives of both factions said it ap-
peared probable that July 1 finally
would be agreed to.

Senator Sheppard of Texas, man-
ager of the prohibition bill, stated, fol-
lowing a recent conference at the
White House, that the president
did not object to action by congress on
the legislation, but discussed extend-
ing the effective date of the restric-
tions. July 1, 1919, was the new date
suggested.

According to Senator Sheppard, the
bill's opponents concede its passage
and the only question at issue now is
the time when it will become effective.
The new date, it was said, would
not interfere with government revenue
collections on liquor for the fiscal year
and thus avoid redistributing the war
revenue bill, which is based on estimated
returns of about \$100,000,000 from in-
taxicabs.

THREE U. S. SHIPS SUNK

American Vessels Destroyed in For-
eign Waters by German
Submarines.

Washington, Aug. 26.—Sinking of
three American vessels in foreign wa-
ters by German submarines was an-
nounced by the navy department. The
steamship Lake Eden, a ferry char-
tered cargo transport, was sunk Aug-
ust 21; the U. S. S. West Bridge,
4,800 tons, August 16, and the U. S. S.
Cubero, 7,500 tons, August 15. Six-
teen of the crew of the Lake Eden are
missing, 33 having been accounted for.
Three men were reported lost in the
sinking of the West Bridge. There
was no loss of life among the crew of
the Cubero. The West Bridge and
Cubero were homeward bound.

NO AUTO DRIVING ON SUNDAY

Fuel Administration Asks Public to
Stop Using Gasoline on
Seventh Day.

Washington, Aug. 26.—The fuel ad-
ministration on Thursday called on the
public east of the Mississippi river to
stop using gasoline for passenger auto-
mobiles, motorcycles and motorboats
on Sundays and further notice. Un-
less voluntary action on the part of
the public improves the gasoline situ-
ation, notice is given that the adminis-
tration will be obliged to enforce pro-
hibitory regulations.

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icabs, are included in the class of mo-
tor vehicles that are expected to ob-
serve the request.

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BERCHNEVDINSK.

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Railroad Junction.

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British under-secretary for foreign
affairs, announced that reports had
been received in London that the
Czech-Slovak forces in trans-Balkania
had captured the town of Berchnevdinsk,
south of Lake Balket, and had
achieved a decided victory against the
bolshevik forces.

Tokyo, Aug. 26.—Japanese troops
are advancing beyond Nikolai, the
war office announced. The Japanese
official statement also said that Lieut-
enant General Otani, commander of
the allied forces in eastern Siberia, had
commanded also the Czech-Slovak
troops operating there and the anti-
bolshevik forces in the maritime pro-
vince of Siberia.

Nikolai is an important railroad
junction 50 miles south of Vladivo-
stok.

London, Aug. 26.—Allied troops on
the Ussuri river from north of Vladivo-
stok, outnumbered by the enemy, have
been forced to withdraw after heavy
fighting, says a dispatch to the Daily
Mail from Harbin.

MILLION LABORERS WANTED

Serious Shortage of Unskilled Work-
ers for War Industries Is Put
Up to the States.

Washington, Aug. 25.—At least one
million unskilled laborers must be
provided for war industries at once, no
matter what happens to private busi-
ness.

That is the emphatic message sent
out by the United States employment
service to all the states. Every state
has been notified of the quality of men
it is called on to supply, some of
whom will be put to work at home,
and others sent away, as the condi-
tions demand. These laborers are not
to be taken from other war industries
or from farms, railroads or mines.

The condition is decidedly serious,
and if the shortage is not met promptly
our new army will be faced with
additional instances of lack of equip-
ment, such as become apparent last
winter in the cantonments and camps.
The new expansion of the army draft
is going to cause a tremendous in-
crease in the need for supplies of all
sorts, and a consequent great increase
in the demand for labor to make these
supplies. The present shortage of labor
became apparent when the federal em-
ployment service put a stop to the
practice of "stealing" labor from one
plant by another.

While the call now sent out is for
labor classes as unskilled, there is an
almost equally grave lack of skilled
workers in war industries. An instance
of this has arisen in Georgia. That
state has been notified that unless it
can supply 5,000 laborers at once for
the \$8,000,000 pierce acid plant at
Brunswick, the entire construction
force there will be laid off and the
plant moved out of Georgia.

K. Roosevelt Wins Cross.

London, Aug. 26.—The award to
"Temporary and honorary Capt. Ker-
mit Roosevelt," son of Colonel Roose-
velt of the military cross for services
in Mesopotamia was announced in the
official Gazette. Until he joined the
American forces in France Captain
Roosevelt was attached to the British
army in Mesopotamia on special duty.

Berlin Gets Finland News.

Amsterdam, Aug. 26.—The supreme
command in Finland has been dis-
solved by Premier Svinhufvud, the Kreuz
Zeitung of Berlin says, and General
Wilman has been appointed to com-
mand the Finnish army.

K. Roosevelt Wins Cross.

London, Aug. 26.—The award to
"Temporary and honorary Capt. Ker-
mit Roosevelt," son of Colonel Roose-
velt of the military cross for services
in Mesopotamia was announced in the
official Gazette.

Two Navy Quartermasters Killed.

Washington, Aug. 25.—Dale Vorn
Campbell, Portland, Ore., and Lester
Adrian Barnett, Mount Pleasant, Tenn.,
navy quartermasters, were killed Aug-
ust 25 in a seaplane accident in
French waters.

No Duties on Red Cross Imports.

Washington, Aug. 28.—A house bill
suspending customs duties on Ameri-
can Red Cross imports was passed on
Monday afternoon by the senate and
sent to President Wilson for his ap-
proval.

Drive Off German Boats.

London, Aug. 27.—British and
French patrol boats drove off 13 Ger-
man motorboats encountered off Dun-
kirch, according to an admiralty an-
nouncement. One of the German craft
is believed to have been sunk.

Army Officer Killed.

Evansville, Ind., Aug. 27.—Arch D.
Worsham, thirty, son of the late A. J.
Worsham, for many years mayor of
Henderson, Ky., was killed July 31
while leading a command in No Man's
Land.

HAPPENINGS OF THE WEEK IN WISCONSIN

Kenosha.—A cable message received
here announces the death at Freiburg,
Switzerland, of Sister Mary George
Adams, a former Kenosha woman.
She was a member of the Order of
Dominican Sisters and had been wide-
ly known as an educator. Sister Mary
was a former teacher of languages at
St. Clare's academy at Sinsinnewau
Mound, Wis., and she held a similar po-
sition in Switzerland.

Madison.—Instead of waiting indi-
vidually for indictments to be returned
by the federal grand jury against per-
sons who give or sell liquor, to sol-
diers, United States District Attorney
A. C. Wolfe will file information
against violators and then have them
arrested and immediately brought to
court for trial. Departure of soldiers
overseas has in many cases made
prosecution impossible.

La Crosse.—Joseph J. Mallek, 31th
trench mortar company, Camp Robin-
son, was killed while returning to
camp from this city. He was struck
by a train. Joseph J. Mallek, companion
of Mallek, was found on the right-of-way
soldiers and taken to a hospital,
badly hurt. He was also hit by the
train.

Madison.—The smaller cities of the
state are taking up the ice problem
as recommended by the State Council
of Defense. Ten or twelve of them
will probably put in a municipal ice
supply the coming winter as some of
them are already making arrangement
for the lake frontage on which to cut
the ice.

Madison.—Grocers receiving eggs
they expect to keep on hand. Any length
of time should not wash them even if
they are dirty, says the state food ad-
ministration. The shell of an egg con-
tains a natural substance which
prevents dirt and germs from entering
the eggs. Washing destroys this sub-
stance.

Racine.—Farming property in Racine
county hit a high mark when the
County poor farm consisting of
120 acres was sold for \$1,700. It was
sold to George W. Smith, superintendent
of the Case Threshing Machine
company who proposes to conduct a
stock farm.

La Crosse.—George McGill, start-
full-back of the La Crosse state nor-
mal school football eleven last season,
has been signed to coach the football
eleven of the Wisconsin normal school
this fall. He will teach physical edu-
cation in that institution.

La Crosse.—This city has been put
on the route of a proposed aerial mail
route between Minneapolis and Chi-
cago. The postmaster here and Frank
P. Dixon, a leading capitalist, have
been asked to obtain a site for land-
ing the mail here.

Madison.—Ground was broken for
the new army barracks on Camp Ran-
dall, the University of Wisconsin at-
tached field. The structures will house
selective service men who are receiving
special training at the University
of Wisconsin.

La Crosse.—Thirty women have been
put on the route of a proposed aerial
mail route between Minneapolis and Chi-
cago. The postmaster here and Frank
P. Dixon, a leading capitalist, have
been asked to obtain a site for land-
ing the mail here.

Stevens Point.—The body of Clara
O'Keefe, rural mail carrier at
Custer, was found in Wisconsin river
here. Ketchikan left home to attend
an entertainment at Stevens Point. His
automobile has not been located.

Wausau.—Miss Lydia Rhode of Ap-
pleton was drowned in the Wisconsin
river when a gasoline launch in which
she was riding to Tomahawk from Mil-
waukee college at Buzzard's Bay, struck
some rocks causing the boat to sink.

West Bend.—Wisconsin Holstein
cattle are conquering a market in So.
Carolina. A herd of twenty-five head
were shipped from Hartford. The av-
erage price paid was \$119 a head.

Washington.—Henry Krumrey of
Plymouth, Wis., who is at the head of
the cheese federation in Wisconsin, is
here conferring with officials of the
food administration.

Racine.—Edward Schumacher, 61
years old, veteran member of the Ra-
cine police department, was stricken
with heart disease at his home and
died suddenly.

Rhineland.—Mrs. James Coats
was severely burned in an oil stove
explosion which caused destruction of
her home.

Manitowish.—The National Zeitung,
Kiel, published in German for twenty-
five years, has decided to abandon
German for English. Its publisher
says: "The demand for English
newspapers. The younger generation
does not read German, and the older
inhabitants are fast passing."

Chippewa Falls.—Floyd Sapp, Cor-
nell, has been charged before a mili-
tary court-martial, with having placed
his right hand under the wheels of a
circuit train, having all his fingers
smashed, to avoid military service.

Milwaukee.—Otto C. Insling, 54,
brother of the late Senator Paul O.
Husting and private secretary of the
late until his death, died of heart
failure in his office in the federal
building. Mr. Insling was chief deputy
in the office of Collector of Customs.

Racine.—Declaring that he would
consider himself a slacker if he ac-
cepted exemption from the army ser-
vice because of being a student of di-
vinity, Herbert S. Stanton of Racine
college appeared at a local exemption
board to be inducted into service.

Madison.—Permits to work were
granted to 3,845 Milwaukee children in
the months of June and July, accord-
ing to a report issued by Miss Tracy
Copp, head of the women's department
of the United States Employment bu-
reau.

Kenosha.—Mrs. Annie Vankammen,
wife of a real estate dealer here, was
killed in an automobile accident at
Waterman, Mich. She left Kenosha
by automobile, hoping to recover her
husband.

Sheboygan—His two sons, Werner and Helmut, in active service in France. Rev. John G. Runge could not resist the call of his country and has resigned as pastor of the Lutheran church in the town of Sheboygan. Falls to enter the service. He pre- ached his farewell sermon last Sunday and among other words said that he felt his country needed him more than his congregation.

Racine.—Mrs. Nora Kosterman, 24,
was probably fatally burned when an
automobile in which she was seated
caught fire while the gasoline tank
was being filled. Her body was en-
veloped in flames, which were extin-
guished by her husband, who had both
hands and arms burned. Both are in
a hospital. Physicians say the woman
cannot live.

Wausau.—Letters received from
Wausau soldiers who have been fight-
ing in France, reveal that four were
recently injured or gassed. Corporal
Harry E. Knapp was gassed, Corporal
Henry Empey and Joseph Gappa were
wounded. Lieut. S. D. Gunderson was
severely wounded in action, receiving
eight shrapnel wounds, but is recover-
ing at the American Red Cross mili-
tary hospital No. 1.

Wausau.—Irvin and Herbert Hoops
of the town of Speaker are twin broth-
ers, born Aug. 1, 1897. Both registered
in this city for the selective draft un-
der the recent order. Robert at once
voluntarily enlisted for service as a

HUGE PROFITS IN U. S. INDUSTRIES

Startling Facts Revealed by Treasury Department.

WORST IS IN FOODSTUFFS

Profiteering by Producers of Common Necessities, Bad Enough in 1916, Was Enormously Increased in 1917 in Most Instances.

Washington, Aug. 17.—Amazing profits in almost every branch of American industry were brought to light when the treasury department completed its long-awaited report on profiteering.

The report covers 31,500 corporations, the names of which are withheld. It was prepared in response to the Borah resolution, adopted by the senate after President Wilson, in his revenue address to congress on May 27, declared that there was "substantial fuel for the light" in the treasury department with regard to profiteering.

The treasury department takes the position that it would be a violation of existing law to make public the names of corporations and their earnings. The senate resolution is not sufficient to suspend the law; it would require a joint resolution, the treasury department holds.

The most extraordinary profiteering revealed by the report was in foodstuffs. Producers of nearly all the common necessities of life were shown to have made enormously increased profits in 1917 over 1916, although their earnings in 1916 were in numerous cases far above the 100 per cent mark.

Meat packers' profits were shown to have increased substantially. One large packer made \$19,000,000 more in 1917 than in 1916.

In the iron and steel industry sensational profits were disclosed. In coal and oil profits mounted to unparalleled figures. Public utilities of virtually every character also came in for a liberal share of the increased prosperity.

Large Profits of Dairies.
Among the dairy concerns large increases of profits were shown. One company with \$600,000 capital made \$160,000 in 1917, against \$25,000 the year before. The small dairymen made the largest percentages of increased profits. One little concern with a capital of \$2,400 made \$1,650, as compared with \$4,000 for 1916.

Fruit and vegetable growing industries' profits increased considerably over those of 1916, although they were fairly large for that year. One concern's profits were 240 per cent more for 1917 than for 1916. Concerns with small capital showed the largest increases.

Wheat, corn and barley growing was not so profitable, according to the returns. One concern with \$425,000 capital lost money.

Stock breeding showed substantially increased profits in nearly all the concerns listed. The industry also showed large profits for 1916, previous years. One concern's profits were 255 per cent more in 1917 than in 1916.

A large number of industries listed as "miscellaneous agricultural industries" showed some strikingly large profits, beginning in 1916 and increasing rapidly in 1917.

Food Men Gain Riches.
Of 216 concerns listed under the caption "Bread and other baking products," profiteering of an amazing character was shown. For example, one company capitalized at \$40,000 increased its profits from \$50,000 in 1916 to \$107,000 in 1917. Few of them showed increases of less than 20 per cent on their capital stock.

In the canning industry one company which earned 777 per cent in 1916 earned 1,047 per cent in 1917. Another, capitalized at \$93,000, made \$247,000 in 1917, against \$66,000 in 1916. A \$50,000 concern which made \$25,000 in 1916 made \$142,000 in 1917. The manufacture of syrups, molasses and glucose netted much increased profit. One company with \$350,000 capital earned \$363,000 in 1917 against \$170,000 in 1916. Ice cream was an especially big money maker.

Of more than 500 flour, feed and grist mills listed only a few failed to show largely increased profits. One \$2,500,000 concern made \$72,000 in 1916 and \$120,000 in 1917.

There was a general upward rise in most packing companies' profits. The largest concern listed had a capital of \$100,000,000, against which it earned \$40,000,000 in 1917, against \$30,000,000 in 1916.

Startling Profits in Leather.
Leather manufacturers, including the dealers in hides, and makers of boots and shoes and trunks and valises, made profits in 1917 and 1918 that are startling. One shoe manufacturing concern, with \$1,000,000 capital, made 313 per cent in 1916, but no excess in 1917.

Scores of boot and shoe manufacturing concerns, whose capital was from \$100,000 to \$1,000,000, made all the way from 20 to more than 1,000 per cent in 1918.

The profits of the brewers ranged from 25 to 175 per cent in 1916, and their excess profits in 1917 were from 5 to 50 per cent, most of the large breweries making an average profit of 42 to 50 per cent in 1916, and an excess profit of 10 per cent in 1917.

The distillers of whiskies and spirits made profits in 1916 that ranged from 9 to 823 per cent, while their excess profits last year were from 19 to 400 per cent.

Coal Men Pile Up Wealth.
The Pennsylvania and West Virginia soft coal mining companies made enormous excess profits in 1917, according to the report. The large companies all made profits in 1916 ranging from 25 to 150 per cent.

In 1917 all of the large bituminous operators, the report shows, made unusual profits. One mine made 1,824 per cent on its capital in 1916 and 4,337 per cent in 1917. Another made 1,872 per cent in 1916 and 5,983 per cent in 1917.

Profits of the independent bituminous operators were smaller, averaging 50 per cent.

The big oil producing companies of Illinois, Indiana, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, and West Virginia made from 28 to 900 per cent in 1916 and enormous excess profits in 1917. The Texas, Oklahoma and Kansas oil companies showed similar profits for both years.

All of the garment manufacturers made gigantic profits in 1916, those for the larger companies ranging from 25 to 75 per cent that year. They showed excess profits in 1917 of from 5 to 55 per cent.

Small dealers in flour and grain, with capital stock of from \$1,000 to \$5,000, made excess profits that ranged as high as 510 per cent.

The report also shows that the small dealers in furniture and other household goods made enormous profits last year, with excess profits as high as 350 per cent.

Retail dealers in tobacco made enormous profits off the smokers of the country, the highest being 3,175 per cent, and the average approximately 80 per cent in 1916. These profits were doubled during 1917.

Auto Builders Wax Fat.
Most of the automobile companies hit high marks in earnings in 1916, but they went still higher in 1917. The largest listed, however, did not show any extraordinary increase in profits over those of 1916. One company with \$31,000,000 capital in 1916 earned \$17,000,000, then boosted its capital stock to \$60,000,000 and then earned \$23,000,000. A \$10,000,000 concern which earned \$4,000,000 in 1916 made \$5,250,000 in 1917. A \$10,000,000 company made \$4,750,000 in 1917, against \$4,100,000 in 1916.

A tin plate mill with \$10,000,000 capital made \$54,000,000 net profit in 1917, against \$10,000,000 in 1916, or an increase of 72 per cent on its capital stock.

Transportation, public utilities, and light and power companies, with very few exceptions, fared exceedingly well during 1916 and 1917. Their profits in 1916 generally ranged from 6 to 80 per cent on their capital stock, while they nearly all made excess profits in 1917 of from 2 to 35 per cent. Profits of the large public utilities companies in 1916 and 1917 ranged from 11 to 25 per cent.

Steam and electric railroads in 1916 made from 17 to 207 per cent profits, while in 1917 they made profits in excess of 1916 that ranged between 15 and 20 per cent, according to the report.

Marine, fire, and life insurance concerns enjoyed unusually large increases in profits. One company earned 405 per cent more on its capital stock in 1917 than in 1916. Another capitalized at \$700,000 increased its income from \$324,000 in 1916 to \$377,000 in 1917.

How Dry Goods Men Fared.
A list of 2,002 clothing and dry goods merchants, including department stores, showed profits for 1917 in excess of those over 1916, as high as 191.43 per cent on the capital stock. The concerns making the enormous profits, however, were the smaller firms.

Retail grocers and provision brokers made their enormous "war profits" in 1916, the report shows. The grocers made only a small profit in 1917 in excess of their 1916 profits. Of the 1,633 concerns listed in the report, only 10 made a profit in 1917 over 1916. The loss the department stores and provision brokers made in 1916, the year before the United States entered the war, and the profits of some concerns that year were as high as 1,813 per cent. Most of the grocers, both large and small concerns, the report shows, made average profits in 1916 of from 50 to 200 per cent.

London Police Quick to Act.
The smartness of the London police is commented upon in the description of an attempted suicide from Waterloo bridge, "The Bridge of Sighs." A man jumped on the parapet, leaped in the air, made a series of loops and splashed into the Thames. Inside of a minute the police had picked him up by a motorboat and dispatched an officer to recover his hat and stick from the bridge. He was duly charged next morning and remanded for an inquiry as to his sanity.

Worth the Money.
Corporal Frank Brunson of Omaha, Neb., a member of the 24th balloon company stationed at Camp Morrison, Va., 1,000 miles away, wanted to see his new daughter who had just arrived. Leave was granted but there were no instructions as to how to get to the way home. "Wire headquarters at every stop," Brunson said it was considerable trouble, but it was worth it to see "daddy's baby girl."

John Made an Error, Looks Like.
"They also serve who only stand and wait,"—Milton.

Maybe you're right, John; maybe you're not, but they're not hanging up any service flags for the standers and waiters.

Chinese are estimated to destroy \$10,000,000 worth of gold annually by their custom of burning small pieces of gold leaf on certain anniversaries.

Ducklings are rapid growers. When a duckling comes out of the shell it weighs two and a quarter ounces.

The secret of raising summer chicks is to keep them comfortable and contented, and to see that they do not lack anything that is for their good.

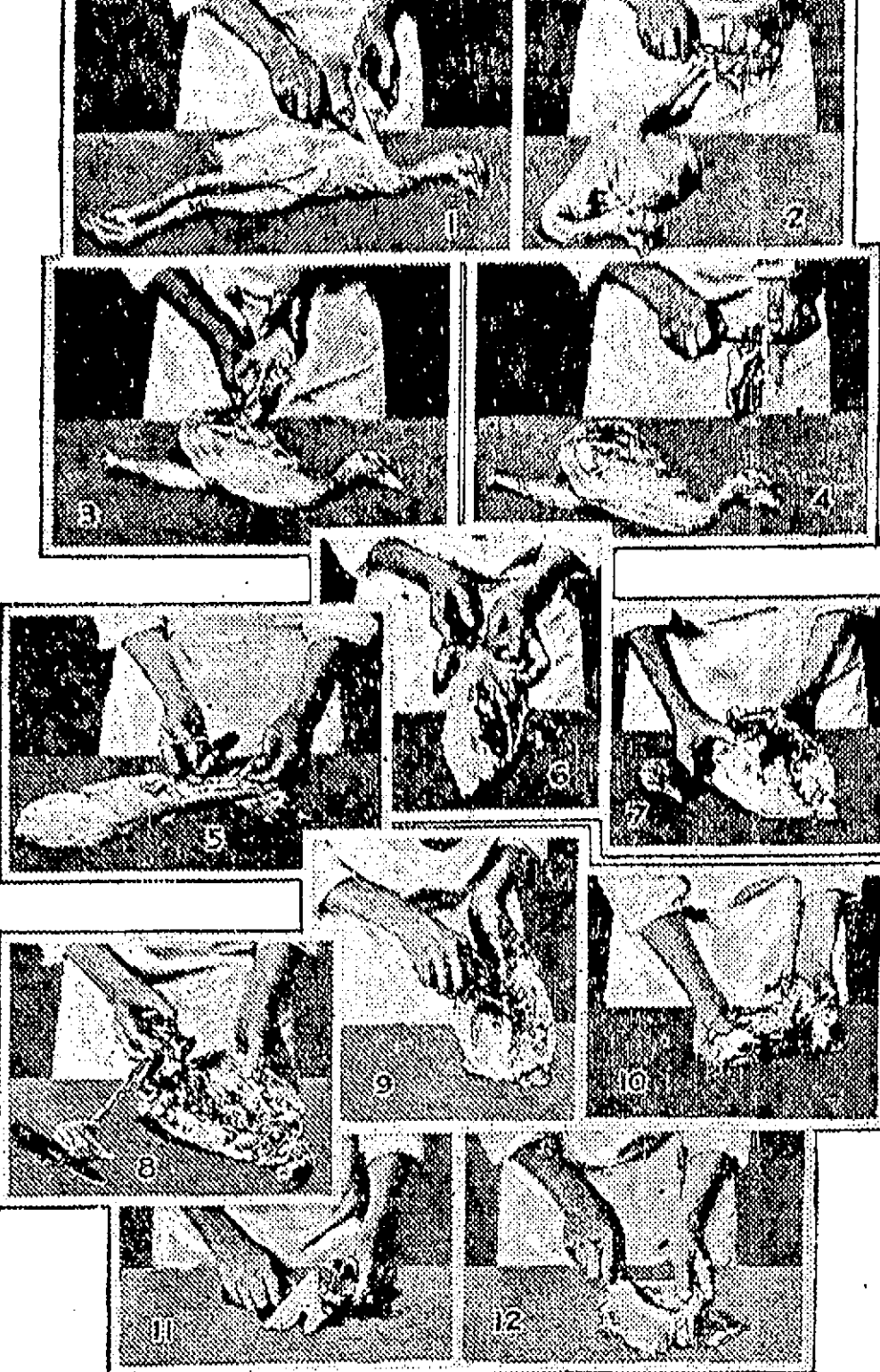
Gapes in chickens is caused by worms in the windpipe. The chickens pick up the larva of the parasites in the damp earth and the parasites attach themselves in the windpipe of the chicken.

Gapes in chickens is caused by worms in the windpipe. The chickens pick up the larva of the parasites in the damp earth and the parasites attach themselves in the windpipe of the chicken.

A Bird in the Hand

(Special Information Service, United States Department of Agriculture)

CLEANING A CHICKEN



Steps in Cleaning and Cutting Up a Chicken.

HOW TO CUT AND DRAW A CHICKEN

Simple Method Is Outlined That Makes the Best of a Very Unpleasant Task.

REAL ART IN PREPARATION

Housewife's Everlasting Bugaboo Loses Half Its Terrors When Plan Shown in Illustration Is Followed Carefully.

Cleaning chickens—the housewife's everlasting bugaboo—loses half its terrors when done by this quick and economical method. There is a real art in drawing and cutting up a chicken for cooking or canning. By carefully following the directions given here, the entire digestive tract is removed without coming in contact with the meat; and the flesh and bones from a whole bird may be fitted neatly into a quart jar.

The bird should not be fed for 24 hours before killing. It should be killed by sticking in the roof of the mouth and pleted dry. When the feathers have been removed and the pin feathers drawn, the bird should be plucked rapidly. As soon as it has been properly cooled it should be singed and washed carefully with a brush and light soap suds, if necessary.

Cutting Up and Drawing.
1. Remove the wings after cutting off the tips at the first joint.

2. Remove the foot, cutting at the knee joint.

3. Remove the leg at the hip or saddle joint.

4. Cut through the connecting joint to separate the thigh from the leg.

5. Cut through the neck bone at the head with a sharp knife, being careful not to cut the windpipe or gullet. With the index finger separate the windpipe and gullet from the neck, and cut through the skin to the wing opening. Leave the head attached to the windpipe and gullet and loosen these from the neck down as far as the crop.

6. With a sharpened knife cut around the shoulder blade, pull it out of position and break it.

7. Find the white spots on the ribs and cut along them through the ribs. Cut back to and around the vent and loosen it.

8. Leaving the head attached, loosen the windpipe, gullet and crop, and remove the digestive tract from the bird, pulling it back toward the vent. Remove the lungs and kidneys with the point of a knife and cut off the neck close to the body.

9. Cut through the backbone at the joint or just above the diaphragm and remove the oil sack.

10. Separate the breast from the backbone by cutting through on the white spots and break it.

11. Cut in sharp at the point of the breastbone, cutting away the wishbone and also taking with it the meat.

12. Cut the fillet from each side of the breastbone. Break in the bones of the breastbone.

Packing for Canning.
Use a quart jar. Pack the saddle with a thigh inside; the backbone and ribs with a leg inside, the leg large end downward, alongside the breastbone; the wings; the wishbone; the fillets; the neckbone. Do not pack the giblets with the meat.

Directions for the home canning of chicken, meats, soups, fruits and vegetables may be found in Farmers' Bulletins of the United States department of agriculture, and will be supplied free of charge to anyone writing for them to the division of publications.

ALL STRIKES HURT MACHINERY OF WAR

THEREFORE THE ARBITRATION OF LABOR DISPUTES IS PRACTICALLY ENFORCED NOW.

COMPULSION REALLY MORAL

Senate Must Soon Pass an Out-and-Out Prohibition Proposition—Nelson Thinks Soldiers Shouldn't Be Coerced Too Much.

By ARTHUR W. DUNN.

Washington.—Arbitration of labor disputes is practically enforced now; not quite "compulsory arbitration," to which labor has made considerable objection, but it practically amounts to that. Nearly all of the labor of the present day is tied up with the war in one way or another. There can be no strike of any proportions which does not affect the war work being carried on by the government. Consequently it has become necessary for the government to take up and settle labor disputes.

After these labor disputes are arbitrated by the commission which was named by the president, there is no legal power to compel men to accept the decisions. Employers must accept them, because most of the employers are engaged in doing work necessary to carry on the war. But there is a great moral "compulsion" which is sufficient to make the labor men accept just and equitable conclusions of the authorities. Public opinion in this country would not justify a strike which would interfere with the making of materials necessary to carry on the war.

Within a few weeks now the senate of the United States will be up against a prohibition proposition, pure and simple. The amendment which has been held in order by a vote of the senate and will be attached to the agricultural survey bill, is destined to make the nation home-dry the last of next January, unless something happens. First, the bill can be talked to death, as there is no agreement to vote on it; second, it might be vetoed by the president on the ground that prohibition at this time would seriously interfere with the revenues of the government. The men who are responsible for legislating to raise revenue are very much disturbed over the losses which will be entailed when prohibition becomes effective. Looking ahead as far as 1920, when the prohibition constitutional amendment is likely to go into effect, these revenue raisers say that the continuance of the war beyond that time will make it extremely difficult for them to find methods of taxation to raise enough money to carry on the government. In view of this state of affairs, the senators who are now in Washington have been looking forward to the coming prohibition contest with a great deal of interest.

One day when the senate was discussing mail facilities and the necessity of soldiers receiving mail more regularly than they have been since they went abroad, Senator Nelson of Minnesota took occasion to utter a number of pointed remarks. The tenor of his speech was to the effect that we ought not to try to coddle the soldiers too much. While it is a good thing for the soldiers to be mailed, it is not to be expected that they would have a letter from mother with their morning coffee each day. "I remember when I was in the army," said the Minnesota senator, "that we didn't have very much for the chaplains to do when we were in the field and so we turned the chaplains into postmasters and they distributed the mail and became very useful. It is a good thing for the soldiers to get mail, but the other business of carrying on the war must be kept in mind in order to carry packages containing sweetmeats and knick-knacks to the soldiers in France."

The Red Cross has been reaping a golden harvest from sources that probably do not contribute as cheerfully as does the ordinary citizen. When food administration officials were figuring on what punishment should be inflicted on dealers in foodstuffs who transgressed the administration's rules, someone hit upon the idea of fining the guilty ones and turning the money over to the Red Cross. Some other branch of war work. This same idea was working speedily. One firm not long ago was invited to turn over \$20,000, and \$1,000 assessments are quite common.

While there is reluctance on the part of quite a number of members of both senate and house to accept the new suggestions of the war department extending the draft ages, there is no doubt that the legislation will be passed. In fact, the age limit would have been reduced to nineteen or twenty when the army bill passed the senate if it had not met with opposition from the war department. Provost Marshal General Crockett then as now favored the reduction to eighteen years, but did not receive the support of his superiors. Discussion in the senate showed that a great many men favored lowering the age limit, while others preferred that older men be taken and that the young men remain exempt.

It has already been shown that about 1,500,000 of the 2,000,000 soldiers in the army are under twenty-one. Such an old Civil War soldier as Senator Nelson of Minnesota is very insistent that the boys from eighteen to twenty-one be given an opportunity to get into the war. He and others who believe with him will strenuously oppose a provision which will be offered to the new draft law providing that the boys from eighteen to nineteen must not be sent abroad until after they have had a year's training. Instead of taking a year to make a soldier, it has been demonstrated that the alert young men of America make good soldiers in six months. Army officers with experience believe that far better results will be obtained with the men below twenty-one than with those over thirty-one.

Nothing is quite so persistent as the German propaganda. If the Germans had given as much attention to legitimate industrial and agricultural pursuits as they have to war and propaganda they could have made greater progress in the conquest of the world than they have by war and the military methods they have used to prosecute the war. In this country all manner and kinds of propaganda are constantly cropping out. There is no industry, industry or vocation in which the Hun have not made some attempt to cripple the government by their insidious propaganda. For instance, there has recently been circulated a story that there is a scarcity of glass jars for canning foods, which when traced to its origin proved to be German propaganda for the purpose of hindering the preservation of foods.

It must be that the Germans, their sympathizers, the pacifists, and every other faction of that ilk, have raised and maintained an enormous fund to carry on all sorts of propaganda which could in any way tend to hinder the United States in the prosecution of the war.

Americans, both civil officials and military men, cannot conceal the exultation they feel over the successes of the allies and particularly the splendid work which Americans have been doing on the western front. But not all of them feel it necessary to press the soft pedal on their conversation so as not to unduly excite or excite the imagination of the people of this country in regard to future battles. While there are not many officials of the present day who have any personal recollection of what took place during the Civil War, they are historians enough to know that on several occasions it seemed that the Union was going to triumph at once, although it turned out afterwards that the Confederates fought on for a long time.

"When Germany cracks, she will go to pieces very suddenly," is the prediction I heard from a careful observer of the progress of the war. It is very doubtful whether Germany will go all to pieces and whether there will not be many hard-fought battles before the allied armies are across the Rhine. Officials in Washington do not want Americans to become over-confident on account of what has been achieved since the troops of this country have been participating in the great war.

Will congress be considered an essential industry? That question will be very interesting to 13 senators and 110 representatives who are not yet forty-five years of age. When the first draft bill was under consideration a number of members of congress, led by Speaker Champ Clark, tried to have the age limit extended to sixty years, and all the way down to the figure finally agreed upon. At that time quite a number of men vociferously announced that they were willing to take their chances in the draft. It will be interesting to note whether the boards will decide that senators and representatives are engaged in an essential industry. But then it is more than likely that most of them will escape by being put in what is known as the deferred classification list.

What is a luxury? The house and means committee of the house is having a time of it deciding what articles shall be included in the new revenue bill and taxed as luxuries. Some hard problems have to be figured out and queer decisions drawn. For example, silk socks have been classified as a luxury, but cotton or wool or linen socks seem to be considered necessities. So with pipes; meerschaum and amber, the aristocrats of pipefod, are placed in the luxury class, while the cigar, clay and corncob are branded as necessities by the great taxing committee of congress.

The Latest in Ghosts.
Ghosts there have always been since man first came to life. They have played their part in disquieting the world since the world awoke to trouble. Vengeful, prophetic, fantastic, and invariably de trop, they have come down to us through the centuries, discredited, but feared. Now our old apprehensions, our old creeps and shivers, are exchanged for new and reasonable misgivings. Spirits soothing as sirup, diabolic as dominos, prolific and plati-tudinous, are dictating books for the world's betterment; and never a word that can add to our sense of knowledge, or stanch the "dread night light of intellect,"—Agnes Repplier, in the Atlantic.

Idle Curiosity.
"I see you have a number of motto cards on your wall. Such timely reminders as, 'Be Brief,' 'This is My Busy Day,' etc. Now this one over here—"

"I'll explain that one," said the gentleman with retreating hair. "It's the motto the average bore ever has been running red,—St. Louis Globe-Democrat."

The Secret of Beauty.
The true secret of physical beauty is to be born pretty.—Cincinnati Times-Star.

The Housewife and the War

(Special Information Service, United States Department of Agriculture)

SERVE SUGARLESS DESSERTS



Substitute Sirups for Sugar in Sweet Puddings.

SIRUPS USED TO SWEETEN DISHES

If Housewife Learns to Employ Substitutes Much Sugar Can Be Conserved.

FEW RECIPES WILL ASSIST

Honey, Corn Sirup, Sorghum and Molasses Are All Good and Easily Procured for Making Cakes, Pies and Puddings.

One cupful of sugar a week for everyone! For our coffee, tea, cocoa, for our luncheon and iced tea, and for sweetening all our cereals, fruits and desserts. If we are to make this eight ounces now allowed per person per week last for the allotted time, we must either cut out many desserts or learn to use the sugar substitutes. Honey, corn sirup, sorghum, molasses, and refiners' sirup are among the best and most easily procured substitutes. Various fruit sirups and the home-made beet-sugar sirup can also serve in some part of the country.

The cupful or more of sugar that is usually required for a cake assumes large proportions when we are on a sugar ration. This fruit cake which depends upon sirup and raisins for sweetening will be found just as good as one using sugar:

Fruit Cake.
1/2 cupful shortening 1 teaspoonful salt
1/2 cupful corn sirup 1 teaspoonful cloves
Sorghum or refiners' sirup 1 teaspoonful ginger
2 eggs 1 teaspoonful cinnamon
1/2 cupful milk 1 cupful chopped
1/2 cupful vanilla 1/2 cupful chopped
1/2 cupful rice flour 1/2 cupful chopped
1/2 cupful barley 1/2 cupful chopped
2 teaspoonfuls baking powder

Mix fat and sirup; add egg yolks and milk. Put chopped fruit and nuts in batter and add dry materials sifted together. Fold in stiffly beaten egg whites. Bake in loaf or muffin tin. The raisins and nuts may be omitted and the mixture baked as a plain spice cake.

Corn sirup can also be used in place of sugar in sweetening for cold drinks or for ices. This pineapple ice is excellent:

Pineapple Ice.
1 cupful grated pineapple 1 lemon
1 apple 2 cupfuls water
1 1/2 cupfuls corn sirup

Freeze as any water ice. Lemon pie is also good made with corn sirup as sweetening for both the lemon filling and the meringue.

Lemon Pie Filling.
1 cupful corn sirup 3 tablespoonfuls
or refiners' sirup 1/2 cupful lemon juice
1 cupful water Grated rind 1/4 lemon
1 tablespoonful cornstarch 1/2 cupful butter
2 egg yolks 1/2 teaspoonful salt

Mix corn starch and salt with the cold water and cook over the flame until the starch is clear. Beat in the sirup slowly to prevent lumping. Add beaten egg yolk, lemon juice and rind. Put in double boiler and cook.

Put the filling in a crust that has been previously baked, spread with meringue and brown in oven.

Buttered Carrots.
Wash and scrape small carrots and cut in narrow strips. Cook three cupfuls of the carrots in just enough water to cover. When carrots are tender and only a small amount of water remains, add a tablespoonful of butter. Cook slowly until almost all of the remaining water has evaporated. The carrots will have a delicious flavor cooked this way and none of the minerals will be wasted. String beans cut in halves lengthwise or parsnips cut in strips, are also good served this way.

A frying basket should be warmed in the oven before being put into hot fat. It will thus not reduce the temperature of the fat.

Drain sausage fat and use it in gingerbread.

Cream for whipping should be icy cold.

Celery is more digestible when cooked.

Salt codfish is a savory element in a breakfast.

Each lettuce leaf should be washed separately.

Chicken fat or salad oil can be used for making pastry.

The most sanitary way of disposing of dirt is by burning.

A fruit gelatin may be made with almost any left-over fruit.

Use for refrigerator dishes wooden or pasteboard plates such as bakers deliver pies upon. They are inexpensive, do not break, and can be bent a little to make more room.

POULTRY NOTES

Reports state that day-old-chick shipments by parcel post are a success, hence will be increased next year; hatching eggs also go safely by the same means.

Farmers are in a position to make more from their poultry these days than when grain was cheaper.

Ducklings are rapid growers. When a duckling comes out of the shell it weighs two and a quarter ounces.

The secret of raising summer chicks is to keep them comfortable and contented, and to see that they do not lack anything that is for their good.

Gapes in chickens is caused by worms in the windpipe. The chickens pick up the larva of the parasites in the damp earth and the parasites attach themselves in the windpipe of the chicken.

Crimean War.
The Crimean war occurred in 1853-55, between Russia on one side and the allied forces of Turkey, France and Great Britain on the other. It grew out of dominating and aggressive claims by Russia. The war took its name from the fact that it was mainly waged in a Russian peninsula on the border of the Black sea, a strip of country called Krim or Crim by the Russians and Anglicized as Crimea, pronounced Crime-a, with the I short as in criminal and accent on the second syllable.

No Experience.
A kindergarten teacher was telling the children in her department about sparrows; concerning their ways and habits. Among other things she said: "The sparrows eat up the worms. Now children, which would you rather have, worms or sparrows?" "I've never had sparrows," piped up a tiny boy near the front.

The Secret of Beauty.
The true secret of physical beauty is to be born pretty.—Cincinnati Times-Star.

Color of Copper.
Absolutely pure copper may have a light gray color like that of most other metals, since it is a pale rose color, while the yellow color of gold becomes much lighter under similar treatment.

Thrived Without Wheat.
American Indians thrived and grew tall and muscular without wheat; but we can't tell whether that

18-45 DRAFT BILL PASSES SENATE

Measure Approved by Upper
Body Without Dissent-
ing Vote.

HAS WORK OR FIGHT CLAUSE

Amendment Nullifies Exemption Grant-
ed to Essential Workers If They
Strike Without Submitting Dis-
pute to Labor Board.

Washington, Aug. 29.—The man-
power bill bringing within the army
draft all men from eighteen to forty-
five years old was passed by the sen-
ate on Tuesday, with a modified work-
or-fight clause. The senate was re-
quired unanimously by the bill. All
efforts to change the age limits or to
direct separate classification of youths
under twenty-one failed, and the mea-
sure now goes to conference between
the house and senate with no differ-
ence for settlement except the work-
or-fight provision.

The only important amendment in
the senate bill is the Thomas-Reed
antistrike proposal. By a vote of 40
to 20 the senate rejected a motion
made by Senator McKellar of Ten-
nessee to strike the amendment from
the bill. The amendment nullifies ex-
emptions granted to essential workers if
they strike. Before adopting it finally,
however, the senate agreed to the pro-
vision offered by Senator Cunniss of
Iowa making the amendment inopera-
tive if the strikers agree to submit
their dispute to the war labor board.

Amendments designed to restrain
the war department in any manner in
the drafting of men under twenty-one
years of age were rejected in rapid
succession, most of them without even
a roll call. "The main test of strength
was on a proposal by Senator Fol-
dexter of Washington to make nine-
teen years the minimum draft age.
This was defeated by a vote of 52
to 21.

As the situation stands today nothing
seems likely to stand in the way of
the war department's intention of
filing September 5 to 7 as the date of
registration of the men made subject
to the draft under the new bill. There
is every likelihood that the measure
will be ready for President Wilson's
signature before the end of the week.

MADDEN ASSAILS COMMISSION

Illinois Congressman Says Members in
Making Packers' Report
Played Politics.

Washington, Aug. 27.—Representative
Martin B. Madden of Chicago at-
tacked the federal trade commission in
a speech in the house for its recent
report on the packing industry. He
charged that the packing investigation
had for its chief object the making of
political candidates of commission
members, and urged that present mem-
bers of the commission should be re-
moved from office or the commission
itself abolished. "The Chicago com-
missioners are not men of high charac-
ter," he said, "and they are not men
of high ability. They are men who
are interested in the good they can
do for themselves."

Mr. Madden called attention to the
fact that one of the commission mem-
bers, Mr. Davies, was a candidate in
Wisconsin; that Mr. Harris, another
member, is now seeking the senator-
ship in Georgia; and that the former
counsel, Francis J. Heney, is running
for the governorship of California.

JAPS DEFEAT THE BOLSHEVIKI

Sailors, Supported by Armored Cars,
Rout "Reds" at Engen-
auka.

London, Aug. 28.—Japanese troops
concentrated on the coast of the
USSR, according to dispatches from
Vladivostok. At Engenauka, sailors
supported by armored cars attacked
the bolshevik troops in the face of
heavy artillery fire and routed them.

General Semenov's opponents in the
trans-Siberian railroad have withdrawn
as a result of the arrival of Japanese
troops at Manchuria, according to a
Tien Tsin dispatch to the Exchange
Telegraph company. Only 3,000 of the
bolshevik troops remain in that region.

REP. H. A. COOPER INJURED

Congressman From Wisconsin Hurt in
Accident While on Way to Ed-
gerton to Make Speech.

Janesville, Wis., Aug. 29.—Congress-
man Henry Allen Cooper suffered a
severe sprain of his neck when thrown
from a car as he was driving to
Edgerton to deliver a speech on Fri-
day. He was removed to the Mercy
hospital and taken to his home in Ra-
cine late in the afternoon.

Shipbuilding Effort Great

Washington, Aug. 29.—America's
shipbuilding efforts have put 3,000,000
tonnage tons of shipping into the
light. Official figures reveal that
552 ships have slid down the ways of
American shipbuilding plants.

China Rebels Make Gain.
Peking, Aug. 29.—The rebels have
gained successes against the govern-
ment troops near Anoy. The govern-
ment troops in the province of Fukien,
consequently, are said to have been
placed in a dangerous position.

Crown Prince Rupprecht to Take Bride.
Copenhagen, Aug. 28.—King Leopold
of Bavaria at a family dinner Sunday
announced the engagement of Crown
Prince Rupprecht to Princess Antoin-
ette of Luxembourg, according to an
official statement.

Arrests in Finland 32,701.
Stockholm, Aug. 28.—The total num-
ber of persons arrested in Finland on
account of the insurrection in that
country up to August 19 was 32,701,
according to a dispatch received from
Helsinki.

Uruguay Minister Sees Lansing.
Buenos Aires, Aug. 26.—Formal calls
were exchanged between Dr. Baltasar
Brua, foreign minister of Uruguay, who
arrived here Thursday at the head of
a special mission as the guest of the
nation, and Secretary Lansing.

Argentine Seizes Meat.
Buenos Aires, Aug. 28.—The municipal
authorities of Buenos Aires have
taken over the supervision of the sale
of meat to the public. This step was
ordered by President Righizon in an
effort to combat high prices.

SIR ROBERT FOX SYMONS



Sir Robert Fox Symons, K. B. E., is a member of the war committee of the British Red Cross society, and is head of the hospitals department.

NO AUTOS ON SUNDAY

WASHINGTON RESTRICTS USE OF
PLEASURE CARS.

Gasoline Shortage Given as Reason
for Fuel Administration's Re-
quest—Some Exceptions.

Washington, Aug. 28.—The fuel ad-
ministration called on the public use
of the Mississippi river to stop using
gasoline for passenger automobiles,
motorcycles and motorcycles on Sun-
days until further notice. Unless vol-
untary action on the part of the pub-
lic improves the gasoline situation, no-
tice is given that the administration
will be obliged to enforce prohibitory
regulations.

Automobiles for hire, including taxicabs,
are included in the class of mo-
tor vehicles that are expected to ob-
serve the request.

The following exceptions to the re-
quest are made:

Tractors and motortrucks engaged in
hauling of freight; physicians' automob-
iles, ambulances, fire and police au-
tomobiles; public utilities, repair wag-
ons, gasoline railway equipment and
motor vehicles used by persons living
in rural communities without other
means of transportation.

AMBASSADOR PAGE RESIGNS

Health of United States Envoy Im-
paired by War Work in
Great Britain.

Washington, Aug. 29.—Walter Hines
Page of Garden City, N. Y., ambas-
sador of the United States to Great
Britain since April, 1913, has be-
cause of ill health, submitted his resignation
to President Wilson, who has accept-
ed it.

London, Aug. 29.—Ambassador Page,
who has resigned his office, has been
in poor health for some months owing
to the long strain of war work. He
and Mrs. Page will soon return to
America.

RAID FIVE GERMAN CITIES

British Flyers Attack Frankfurt, Co-
logne and Other Centers—Good
Results Observed.

London, Aug. 29.—Five important
towns in Germany and five hostile ar-
mies were heavily bombed by
British aerial squadrons on the night
of August 28 according to an offi-
cial statement issued by the British
air ministry. Military objectives at
Frankfurt and Cologne, the statement
adds, were heavily attacked and good
results were observed.

HUNS JEER OWN OFFICERS

German Prisoners Show Contempt for
Former Commanders.

With the British army in France,
Aug. 28.—German soldiers have begun
to exhibit the greatest contempt for
their own officers and are carrying
their feelings right into the prisoners'
cages. In a number of cages, into
which thousands are pouring, the Ger-
man soldiers have gone out of their
way to be extremely insolent to their
officers, jeering at them and loudly
proclaiming their views in no uncer-
tain manner. Going to such lengths
would undoubtedly result in courts
martial and firing squads in Germany,
and it is gathered from the prisoners
that they go as far as they dare even
on their side of the line. All the pris-
oners, men and officers, express their
longing for peace by agreement.

Drop Propaganda on Agram.

Berlin, Aug. 29.—Italian airplanes
recently dropped propaganda manifestos
on Agram, capital of Slavonia and Croa-
tia, according to Austrian advices re-
ceived in Switzerland on Tuesday af-
ternoon.

Huns Mutiny; Many Killed.

Amsterdam, Aug. 29.—There are per-
sistent rumors from a German source,
says the Telegraph, that a German bat-
talion on being ordered to the front
unanimously refused to go, whereupon
every tenth man was shot.

Steel Workers on Strike.

Seattle, Wash., Aug. 28.—Following
the breaking off of negotiations be-
tween the Pacific Coast Steel company
and employees engaged on contracts
for the Emergency Fleet corporation,
a strike was declared.

260,000 Germans Register.

Washington, Aug. 28.—About 260,000
unnaturalized United States live in
the United States and have registered
with police and postmasters under
alien regulations, the department of
justice reported.

Asks \$2,500,000,000 Credit.

Paris, Aug. 26.—Louis Kootz, min-
ister of finance, submitted a proposal
for a military credit amounting to \$2,
500,000,000 at a cabinet meeting. The
purpose of the credit is to meet the
expenditures of the fourth quarter of 1918.

Ship Workers Ask \$1 Hour.

Washington, Aug. 28.—Skilled work-
ers in the shipbuilding industry of the
country have presented "friendly de-
mands" to the labor adjustment board
of the shipping board for increase in
wages to \$1 an hour.

UNITED STATES DRY NEXT JULY

President Asks Legislation Pend-
ing in Senate Be Extended
Until After January 1.

'DRYS' AGREE TO THE DELAY

Senator Sheppard Declares Wilson
Does Not Object to Action by Con-
gress, but Discussed Extending
Date of Restrictions.

Washington, Aug. 28.—President
Wilson, senate prohibition leaders de-
clared on Monday, is not opposed to
legislation pending in the senate pro-
posing national prohibition during the
year, but has suggested that the pro-
posed time for its becoming effective—
January 1 next—be extended. "Negotia-
tions to that end, it was said, seemed
to assure an agreement for the passage
of the bill, and also for some extension
of time to liquor interests."

Later, after much cloakroom nego-
tiation, leaders said the prohibition
supporters had agreed to fix July 1
next as the date when prohibition
would become effective. Although
some of the bill's opponents were de-
manding a longer extension, representa-
tives of both factions said it ap-
peared probable that July 1 finally
would be agreed to.

Senator Sheppard of Texas, man-
ager of the prohibition bill, stated, fol-
lowing a recent conference at the
White House, that the president did
not object to action by congress on
the legislation, but discussed extend-
ing the effective date of the restric-
tions. July 1, 1919, was the new date
suggested.

According to Senator Sheppard, the
bill's opponents concede its passage
and the only question at issue now is
the time when it will become effective.
The new date, it was said, would
not interfere with government revenue
collections on liquor for the fiscal year
and thus avoid reducing the war re-
venue bill, which is based on estimated
returns of about \$900,000,000 from in-
taxations.

THREE U. S. SHIPS SUNK

American Vessels Destroyed in For-
eign Waters by German
Submarines.

Washington, Aug. 26.—Sinking of
three American vessels in foreign wa-
ters by German submarines was an-
nounced by the navy department. The
steamship Lake Eden, an army char-
tered cargo transport, was sunk Aug.
21; the U. S. S. West Bridge, 8,800
tons, August 18, and the U. S. S.
Cubore, 7,300 tons, August 15. Six-
ty-one crew of the Lake Eden were
missing, 39 having been accounted for.
Three men were reported lost in the
sinking of the West Bridge. There
was no loss of life among the crew of
the Cubore. The West Bridge and
Cubore were homeward bound.

NO AUTO DRIVING ON SUNDAY

Fuel Administration Asks Public to
Stop Using Gasoline on
Seventh Day.

Washington, Aug. 29.—The fuel ad-
ministration on Tuesday called on the
public east of the Mississippi river to
stop using gasoline for passenger auto-
mobiles, motorcycles and motorbikes
on Sundays until further notice. Un-
less voluntary action on the part of
the public improves the gasoline situa-
tion, police is given that the adminis-
tration will be obliged to enforce pro-
hibitory regulations.

Automobiles for hire, including taxicabs,
are included in the class of mo-
tor vehicles that are expected to ob-
serve the request.

186,733 IN DRAFT CALL

Selects Will Entrain Between Septem-
ber 3 and 6—40,503 Called for
Limited Service.

Washington, Aug. 28.—The first
draft call for September, issued on
Saturday by Provost Marshal General
Crowder, summons a total of 186,733
men.

The call provides for the entrain-
ment between September 3 and 6 of
125,000 white and 21,700 colored men
for general military service and 40,503
white men for limited service.

Ship Sinks; Twenty-One Missing.

Witch Hill, R. I., Aug. 27.—The
steamer George Hudson, in the coast
fisheries service, struck on the rocks
off here in a heavy fog and sank.
Three of her crew have reached shore.
The steamer carried a crew of 24.

Car Kills Five in Auto.

Lansport, Ind., Aug. 27.—Mr. and
Mrs. Bert McCain, Mrs. Pearl Lantz
and Mrs. Guy Taylor and three-year-
old child, all of Camden, Ind., were
killed when their automobile was
struck by an interurban.

Five Perish in Flames.

Morris Perry, O., Aug. 27.—Mrs.
Vladimir Scobulicz and four of her
six children were burned to death
when their home was destroyed by a
fire here. It is believed the oil stove
exploded.

49,000 Barrels of Whisky Burn.

Owensboro, Ky., Aug. 27.—Fire in
the Green River Distilling company,
destroyed the plant and 49,000 barrels
of whisky. The whisky alone was val-
ued at \$2,840,000, and the loss to the
government in taxes is \$6,750,000.

France to England, Thirty Minutes.

London, Aug. 26.—A large British
airplane carrying all passengers has
made the trip from France to England.
The journey from an airplane in
France to one in England occupied
half an hour.

Senate Aircraft Quiz Off.

Washington, Aug. 26.—No further
investigation of the airplane situation
is to be made by the senate in this
time, Chairman Fletcher of the mili-
tary subcommittee announced on Fri-
day.

ADMIRAL VON BEHNKE



Admiral Von Behnke has succeeded Admiral Von Capelle as head of the German marine.

CZECHS DEFEAT REDS

SLOVAK FORCES TAKE TOWN OF
BERCHNEUDINSK.

Japanese Troops Are Advancing Be-
yond Nikolai, an Important Russ
Railroad Junction.

London, Aug. 26.—Lord Robert Ce-
cil, British undersecretary for foreign
affairs, announced that reports had
been received in London that the
Czech-Slovak forces in trans-Balkania
had captured the town of Berchneud-
insk, south of Lake Balkai, and had
achieved a decided victory against the
bolshevik forces.

Tokyo, Aug. 26.—Japanese troops
are advancing beyond Nikolai, the
war office announced. The Japanese
official statement also said that Lieut-
enant General Otani, commander of
the allied forces in eastern Siberia, will
command also the Czech-Slovak
forces operating there and the anti-
bolshevik forces in the maritime prov-
inces of Siberia.

Nikolai is an important railroad
junction 50 miles south of Vladivo-
stok.

London, Aug. 26.—Allied troops on
the Ussuri river from north of Vladivo-
stok, outnumbered by the enemy, have
been forced to withdraw after heavy
fighting, says a dispatch to the Daily
Mail from Harbin.

MILLION LABORERS WANTED

Serious Shortage of Unskilled Work-
ers for War Industries Is Put
Up to the States.

Washington, Aug. 26.—At least one
million unskilled laborers must be
provided for war industries at once, no
matter what happens to private busi-
ness.

That is the emphatic message sent
out by the United States employment
service to all the states. Every state
has been notified of the quota of men
it is called on to supply, some of
whom will be put to work at home,
and others sent away, as the condi-
tions demand. These laborers are not
to be taken from other war industries
or from farms, railroads or mines.

The condition is not met promptly,
and if the emergency is not met promp-
tly, our new army will be faced with
additional instances of lack of equip-
ment, such as became apparent last
winter in the cantonments and camps.
The new expansion of the army draft
is going to cause a tremendous in-
crease in the need for unskilled ser-
vice, and the entire government is
in the demand for labor to make these
supplies. The present shortage of labor
became apparent when the federal em-
ployment service put a stop to the
practice of "stealing" labor from one
plant by another.

While the call now sent out is for
men, it is also a call for unskilled, there is
an almost equally grave lack of skilled
workers in war industries. An instance
of this has arisen in Georgia. That
state has been notified that unless it
can supply 5,000 laborers at once for
the \$5,000,000 pierce steel plant, the
entire construction for the plant
there will be laid off, and the
plant moved out of Georgia.

K. Roosevelt Wins Cross.

London, Aug. 28.—The award to
"temporary and honorary Capt. Ker-
mit Roosevelt," son of Colonel Roose-
velt of the military cross for services
in Mesopotamia was announced in the
official Gazette. Until he joined the
American forces in France, Captain
Roosevelt was attached to the British
army in Mesopotamia on special duty.

Berlin Gets Finland News.

Amsterdam, Aug. 29.—The supreme
command in Finland has been dissolv-
ed by Premier Svinhufvud, the Finnish
Zelting of Berlin says. General
Wilman has been appointed to com-
mand the Finnish army.

K. Roosevelt Wins Cross.

London, Aug. 28.—The award to
"temporary and honorary Capt. Ker-
mit Roosevelt," son of Colonel Roose-
velt of the military cross for services
in Mesopotamia was announced in the
official Gazette. Until he joined the
American forces in France, Captain
Roosevelt was attached to the British
army in Mesopotamia on special duty.

Two Navy Quartermasters Killed.

Washington, Aug. 28.—Dale Vera
Campbell, Portland, Ore., and Walter
Achan Barnett, Miami, Fla., were
killed when their ship was struck by
a mine in a seaplane accident in
French waters.

No Duties on Red-Cross Imports.

Washington, Aug. 28.—A house bill
suspending customs duties on Ameri-
can Red Cross imports was passed on
Monday afternoon by the senate and
Monday afternoon by the house. The
bill was introduced by the senate and
passed by the house.

Drive Off German Boats.

London, Aug. 27.—British and
French patrol boats drove off 13 Ger-
man motorboats encountered off Dun-
kirke, according to an admiralty an-
nouncement. One of the German craft
is believed to have been sunk.

Army Officer Killed.

Bonnville, Ind., Aug. 27.—Arch D.
Worsham, thirty-three years of age, was
killed in an automobile accident at
Watersburg, Mich. He left Kenosha
by automobile, hoping to recover her
body.

Kenosha—His two sons, Werner

and Helmut, in active service in
France, Rev. John G. Runge could not
resist the call of his country and has
resigned as pastor of the Lutheran
church in the town of Sheboygan.
Falls to enter the service. He pre-
ached his farewell sermon last Sunday
and among other words said that he
felt his country needed him more than
his congregation.

HAPPENINGS OF THE WEEK IN WISCONSIN

Kenosha—A cable message received
here announces the death at Fribourg,
Switzerland, of Sister Mary George
Adamson, a former Kenosha woman.
She was a member of the Order of
Dominican Sisters and had been widely
known as an educator. Sister Mary
was a former teacher of languages at
St. Clara's academy at Sinsinawa
and she held a similar position in
Switzerland.

Madison—Instead of waiting indefi-
nitely for indictments to be returned
by the federal grand jury against per-
sons who give or sell liquor to sol-
diers, United States District Attorney
A. C. Wolfe said today that he will
prosecute violators and then have them
arrested and immediately brought to
court for trial. Departure of soldiers
overseas has in many cases made
prosecution impossible.

La Crosse—Joseph J. Mallek, 31th
trench mortar company, Camp Robin-
son, was killed while returning to
camp from this city. He was struck
by a train. Joseph Telz, companion of
Mallek, was found on the right-of-way
by soldiers and taken to a hospital,
badly hurt. He was also hit by the
train.

Madison—The smaller cities of the
state are taking up the ice problem
as recommended by the State Council
of Defense. Ten or twelve of them
will probably put in a municipal ice
supply the coming winter as some of
them are already making arrangements
for the lake frontage on which to cut
the ice.

Madison—Grocers receiving eggs
they expect to keep on hand as long
of time should not wash them even if
they are dirty, says the state food ad-
ministrator. The shell of an egg con-
tains a gelatinous substance which
prevents air and germs from entering
the eggs. Washing destroys this sub-
stance.

Racine—Farming property in Racine
county hit a high mark when the Ra-
cine County poor farm consisting of
120 acres was sold for \$14,700. It was
sold to George W. Smith, superintendent
of the Case Threshing Machine
company who proposes to conduct a
stock farm.

La Crosse—George McGill, start
full-back of the La Crosse state nor-
mal school football eleven last season,
has been signed to coach the football
eleven of the Winona normal school
this fall. He will teach physical edu-
cation in that institution.

La Crosse—This city has been put
on the route of a proposed aerial mail
route between Minneapolis and Chi-
cago. The postmaster here and Frank
P. Hixon, a leading capitalist, have
been asked to obtain a site for land-
ing the mail here.

Madison—Ground was broken for
the new army barracks on Camp Ran-
dall, the University of Wisconsin ath-
letic field. The structures will house
selective service men who are receiv-
ing special training at the University
of Wisconsin.

La Crosse—Thirty women have been
put on at the plant of the La Crosse
Tractor company here, to take the
places of men who have been released
for service. It is the largest female
factory force of its kind in the city.

Stevens Point—The body of Clar-
ence O'Keefe, rural mail carrier at
Custer, was found near the city. The
body was found near the city. The
body was found near the city.

Grand Rapids—City Engineer A. T.
Thompson has received information
that his brother, Lieut. M. T. Thomp-
son, was killed in action. The body
was found near the city. The body
was found near the city.

Wausau—Miss Lydia Rhode of Ap-
pleton was drowned in the Wisconsin
river when a gasoline launch in which
she was riding to Tomahawk from Mil-
waukee capsized at Buzzard's Bay, struck
some piles causing the boat to sink.

West Bend—Wisconsin Holstein
cattle are conquering a market in So.
Carolina. A herd of twenty-five head
were shipped from Hartford. The aver-
age price paid was \$119 a head.

Washington—Henry Krumrey of
Plymouth, Wis., who is at the head of
the cheese federation in Wisconsin, is
here conferring with officials of the
food administration.

Racine—Edward Schumacher, 61
years old, veteran member of the Ra-
cine police department, was stricken
with heart disease at his home and
died suddenly.

Rhineland—Mrs. James Coats
was severely burned in an oil stove
explosion which caused destruction of
her home.

Manitowish—The National Zeitung,
Kiel, published in German for twenty-
five years, has decided to abandon
German for English. Its publisher
says: "The demand is for English
newspapers. The younger generation
does not read German, and the older
inhabitants are fast passing."

Chippewa Falls—Floyd Sepp, Cor-
nell, has been charged before a mili-
tary court-martial, with having placed
his right hand under the wheel of a
circus train, having all his fingers
smashed, to avoid military service.

Madison—Charles H. Mohr, Jr., of
Portage, arraigned in United States
court here on a charge of violating the
espionage act thru alleged disclosure of
the location of the city of Portage
in \$10,000.

Oshkosh—A large number of Win-
nebago farmers met at the courthouse
here to form an organization of a
new county union of the American Society
of Equity.

Sheboygan—Mrs. Emily Froelich,
78 years old, died in St. Nicholas hos-
pital as a result of injuries sustained
when she fell down the cellar stairs
of her home.

Beloit—While walking on the tracks
of the North-Western road, in the
northern part of this city, William
Peters was struck by a train and in-
stantly killed.

Rhineland—Rhineclander's new
scarifier has commenced tearing up
the surface of several city streets. It
is being operated by a tractor. Fol-
lowing the completion of the tearing
up work, a re-surfacing process will
be taken place, and the streets will
be in better condition than before.

Sheboygan—His two sons, Werner
and Helmut, in active service in
France, Rev. John G. Runge could not
resist the call of his country and has
resigned as pastor of the Lutheran
church in the town of Sheboygan.
Falls to enter the service. He pre-
ached his farewell sermon last Sunday
and among other words said that he
felt his country needed him more than
his congregation.

Racine—Mrs. Nora Kosterman, 2

HUGE PROFITS IN U. S. INDUSTRIES

Starting Facts Revealed by Treasury Department.

WORST IS IN FOODSTUFFS

Profiteering by Producers of Common Necessities, Bad Enough in 1916, Was Enormously Increased in 1917 in Most Instances.

Washington, Aug. 17.—Amazing profits in almost every branch of American industry were brought to light when the treasury department completed its long-awaited report on profiteering.

The report covers 31,500 corporations, the names of which are withheld. It was prepared in response to the Senate resolution, adopted by the Senate after President Wilson, in his revenue address to Congress on May 27, declared that there was "abundant fuel for the light" in the treasury department with regard to profiteering.

The treasury department takes the position that it would be a violation of existing law to make public the names of corporations and their earnings. The Senate resolution is not sufficient to suspend the law; it would require a joint resolution, the treasury department holds.

The most extraordinary profiteering revealed by the report was in foodstuffs. Profits of nearly all the common necessities of life were shown to have made enormous increases in 1917 over 1916, although there were cases far above the 100 per cent mark. Meat packers' profits were shown to have increased substantially. One large packer made \$10,000,000 more in 1917 than in 1916.

In the iron and steel industry sensational profits were disclosed. In coal and oil profits mounted to unprecedented figures. Public utilities of virtually every character also came in for a liberal share of the increased prosperity.

Large Profits of Dairies. Among the dairy concerns large increases of profits were shown. One company with \$500,000 capital made \$100,000 in 1917, against \$25,000 the year before.

The small dairymen made the largest percentage of increased profits. One little concern with a capital of \$2,500 made \$1,850, as compared with \$4,000 for 1916.

Fruit and vegetable growing industry's profits increased considerably over those for 1916, although they were fairly large for that year. One concern's profits were 240 per cent more for 1917 than for 1916. Concerns with small capital showed the largest increases.

Wheat, corn and barley growing was not so profitable, according to the returns. One concern with \$25,000 capital lost money.

Stock breeding showed substantially increased profit in nearly all the concerns listed. The industry also showed large profits for the previous year. One concern's profits were 255 per cent more in 1917 than in 1916.

A large number of industries listed as "miscellaneous manufacturing industries" showed some strikingly large profits, beginning in 1916 and increasing rapidly in 1917.

Food Men Gain Riches. Of 216 concerns listed under the caption "Food and other kindred products," profiteering of an amazing character was shown. For example, one company capitalized at \$40,000, increased its profits from \$50,000 in 1916 to \$107,000 in 1917. Few of them showed increases of less than 20 per cent on their capital stock.

In the canning industry one company which earned 377 per cent in 1916 earned 1,047 per cent in 1917. Another, capitalized at \$63,000, made \$247,000 in 1917, against \$60,000 in 1916. A \$50,000 concern which made \$25,000 in 1916 made \$142,000 in 1917.

The manufacture of syrups, molasses and glucose noted marked increased profit. One company with \$15,000 capital earned \$35,000 in 1917, against \$17,000 in 1916. Ice cream was an especially big money maker.

Of more than 500 flour, feed and grist mills listed only a few failed to show largely increased profits. One \$2,500,000 concern made \$752,000 in 1916 and \$1,200,000 in 1917.

There was a general upward rise in most packing companies' profits. The largest concern listed had a capital of \$100,000,000, upon which it made \$40,000,000 in 1917, against \$30,000,000 in 1916.

Startling Profits in Leather. Leather manufacturers, including the dealers in hides, and makers of boots and shoes and trunks and valises, made profits in 1916 and 1917 that are startling. One shoe manufacturing concern, with \$1,000,000 capital, made 313 per cent in 1916, but no excess in 1917.

Scores of boot and shoe manufacturing concerns, whose capital ranged from \$100,000 to \$1,000,000, made all the way from 20 to more than 1,000 per cent in 1916.

The profits of the brewers ranged from 25 to 175 per cent in 1916, and their excess profits in 1917 were from 5 to 50 per cent, most of the large brewers making an average profit of 42 to 50 per cent in 1916, and an excess profit of 10 per cent in 1917.

The distillers of whiskies and rums made profits in 1916 that ranged from 9 to 823 per cent, while their excess profits last year were from 19 to 400 per cent.

Cool Men Pile Up Wealth. The Pennsylvania and West Virginia soft coal mines made enormous excess profits in 1917 according to the report. The large companies all made profits in 1916 ranging from 25 to 500 per cent.

In 1917 all of the large bituminous operators made huge profits, made an average profit of 1,026 per cent on its capital in 1916 and 1,397 per cent in 1917. Another made 1,872 per cent in 1916 and 5,383 per cent in 1917.

Profits of the independent bituminous operators were smaller, averaging 50 per cent.

The big oil producing companies of Illinois, Indiana, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, and West Virginia made from 28 to 300 per cent in 1916 and enormous excess profits in 1917. The Texas, Oklahoma and Kansas oil companies showed similar profits for both years.

All of the garment manufacturers made gigantic profits in 1916, those for the larger companies ranging from 25 to 75 per cent that year. They showed excess profits in 1917 of from 5 to 55 per cent.

Small dealers in flour and grain, with capital stock of from \$1,000 to \$5,000, made excess profits that ranged as high as 519 per cent.

The report also shows that the small dealers in furniture and other household goods made enormous profits last year, with excess profits as high as 350 per cent.

Retail dealers in tobacco made enormous profits off the smokers of the country, the highest being 3,770 per cent, and the average approximately 80 per cent in 1916. These profits were doubled during 1917.

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Auto Builders Wax Fat. Most of the automobile companies had high marks in earnings in 1916, but they went still higher in 1917. The largest listed, however, did not show any extraordinary increase in profits over those of 1916. One company with \$31,000,000 capital in 1916 earned \$17,000,000, but boosted its capital stock to \$50,000,000 and then earned \$23,000,000.

A \$10,000,000 concern which earned \$4,000,000 in 1916 made \$5,258,000 in 1917. A \$16,000,000 company made \$7,129,000 in 1917, against \$1,100,000 in 1916.

A tin plate mill with \$40,000,000 capital made \$54,000,000 net profit in 1917, against \$19,000,000 in 1916, or an increase of 72 per cent on its capital stock.

Transportation, public utilities, and light and power companies, with very few exceptions, fared exceedingly well during 1916 and 1917. Their profits in 1916 generally ranged from 6 to 20 per cent on their capital stock, while they nearly all made excess profits in 1917 of from 3 to 35 per cent.

Profits of the large public utilities companies in 1916 and 1917 ranged from 11 to 25 per cent.

Steam and electric railroads in 1916 made from 17 to 207 per cent profits, while in 1917 they made profits in excess of 1916 that ranged between 15 and 20 per cent, according to the report.

Marine, fire, and life insurance concerns enjoyed unusually large increases in profits. One company earned 403 per cent more on its capital stock in 1917 than in 1916. Another capitalized at \$700,000 increased its income from \$24,000 in 1916 to \$3,775,000 in 1917.

How Dry Goods Men Fared. A list of 2,092 clothing and dry goods merchants, including department stores, showed profits for 1917 in excess of those for 1916, as high as 101.43 per cent on the capital stock. The concerns making the enormous profits, however, were the smaller firms.

Retail Grocers and Provision Brokers made their enormous "war profits" in 1916, the report shows. The grocers made only a small profit in 1917 in excess of their 1916 profits. Of the 1,233 concerns listed in the report, however, only a dozen show profits of less than 20 per cent on their capital stock in 1916, the year before the United States entered the war, and the profits of some concerns that year were as high as 1,815 per cent. Most of the grocers, both large and small concerns, the report shows, made average profits in 1916 of from 50 to 200 per cent.

London Police Quick to Act. The swiftness of the London police is commented upon in the description of an attempted suicide from Waterloo bridge, "The Bridge of Sighs."

The man jumped on the parapet, leaped into the air, made a couple of leaps and splashed into the Thames. Twelve or fifteen of the police had picked him up with a net and dispatched an officer to recover his hat and stick from the bridge. He was duly charged with murder and remained for an inquiry as to his sanity.

Worth the Money. Corporal Frank Brunson of Omaha, Neb., a member of the 24th balloon company (attached at Camp Morrison, Va.), 1,000 miles away, wanted to see his new daughter who had just arrived. Leave was granted but these were the instructions he had to follow on the way home: "Wire headquarters at every stop." Brunson said it was considerable trouble, but it was worth it to see "daddy's baby girl."

John Made an Error, Looks Like. "They also serve who only stand and wait," Milton.

Maybe you're right, John; maybe you're not, but they're not hanging up any service flags for the standers and waiters.

Quickly Brought to Time. Philadelphia has discovered a way to clip the wings that house rent has taken into itself in municipal centers. Recently 75 landlords who had raised their charges beyond what was considered reasonable were reeducated by the city government. All except one of them agreed to reduce his rents.

The obdurate seventy-fifth thought the authorities had no power at hand except moral suasion. The city fuel administrator, however, stepped in and

taught him that this is not so. An order was issued that no coal should be delivered to the landlord or to his tenants who had agreed to pay high rents rather than to go without a house. They decided that a house without coal is no better than no house at all in winter, and became more active in seeking new homes.

Chinese are estimated to destroy \$10,000,000 worth of gold annually by their custom of burning small pieces of gold leaf on certain anniversaries.

edge they had acquired, but the editor expresses the opinion that many of these students have been won over by Germany to act as spies.—Easts and West News.

Superior Attractions. "Where are you going this summer?" "Nowhere," replied Mr. Cumrox. "The summer resort literature, this year, is so bad that I haven't been able to pick up the larvae of the parasites in the dump earth and the parasites attach themselves in the windpipe of our own home town."

Ducklings are rapid growers. When a duckling comes out of the shell it weighs two and a quarter ounces.

The secret of raising summer chicks is to keep them comfortable and contented, and to see that they do not lack anything that is for their good.

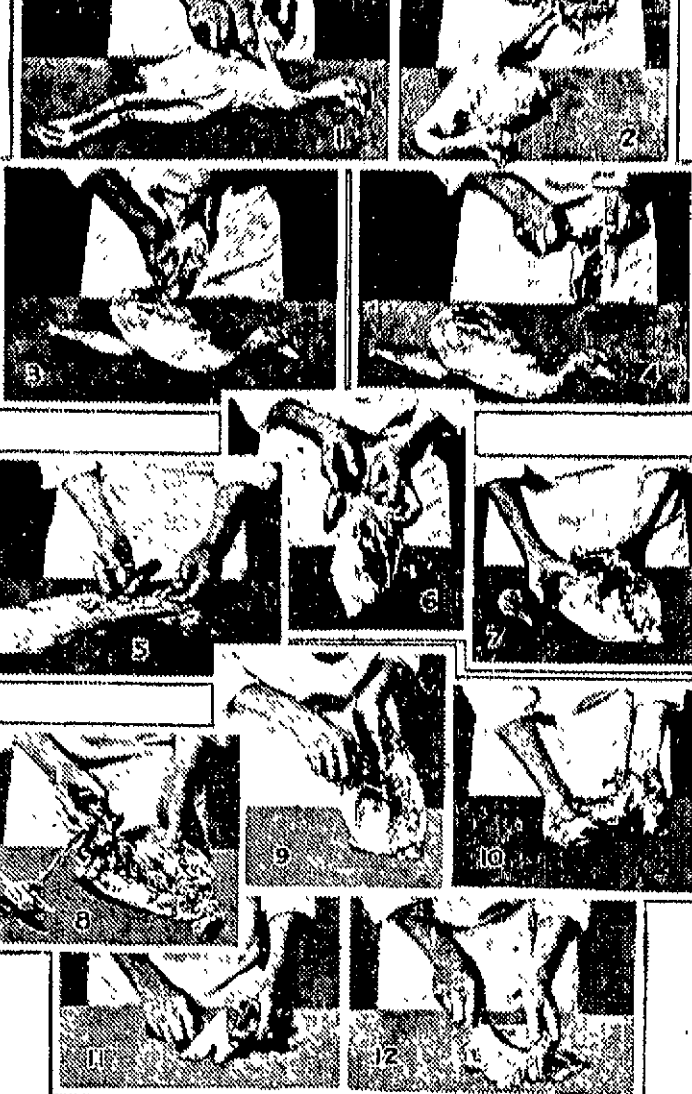
Gapes in chickens are caused by worms in the windpipe. The chickens pick up the larvae of the parasites in the dump earth and the parasites attach themselves in the windpipe of the chicken.

Success in marketing dressed poultry depends very largely on the methods followed in killing and dressing.

A Bird in the Hand

(Special Information Service, United States Department of Agriculture)

CLEANING A CHICKEN



Steps in Cleaning and Cutting Up a Chicken.

HOW TO CUT AND DRAW A CHICKEN

Simple Method Is Outlined That Makes the Best of a Very Unpleasant Task.

REAL ART IN PREPARATION

Housewife's Everlasting Bugaboo Loses Half Its Terrors When Plan Shown in Illustration Is Followed Carefully.

Cleaning chickens—the housewife's everlasting bugaboo—loses half its terrors when done by this quick and economical method. There is a real art in drawing and cutting up a chicken for cooking or canning. By carefully following the directions given here, the entire digestive tract is removed without coming in contact with the meat; and the flesh and bones from a whole bird may be fitted neatly into a quart jar.

The bird should not be fed for 24 hours before killing. It should be killed by sticking in the roof of the mouth and picked dry. When the feathers have been removed and the pin feathers drawn, the bird should be eviscerated rapidly. As soon as it has been properly eviscerated it should be slugged and washed carefully with a brush and light soap suds, if necessary.

Cutting Up and Drawing. 1. Remove the wings after cutting off the tips at the first joint. 2. Remove the feet, cutting at the knee joint. 3. Remove the leg at the hip or saddle joint. 4. Cut through the connecting joint to separate the thigh from the leg. 5. Cut through the neck bone at the head with a sharp knife, being careful not to cut the windpipe or gullet. With the index finger separate the windpipe and gullet from the neck, and cut through the head at the opening. Leave the head attached to the windpipe and gullet and loosen these from the neck down as far as the crop.

6. With a sharp knife cut around the shoulder blade, pull it out of position and break it. 7. Find the white spurs on the ribs and cut along them through the ribs. Cut back to and around the vent and loosen it. 8. Leaving the head attached, loosen the windpipe, gullet and crop, and remove the digestive tract from the bird, pulling it back toward the vent. Remove the lungs and kidneys with the point of a knife and cut off the neck close to the body. 9. Cut through the backbone at the point just above the diaphragm and remove the oil sac. 10. Separate the breast from the backbone by cutting through on the white spots and break. 11. Cut in sharp at the point of the breastbone, cutting away the wishbone and also taking with it the meat. 12. Cut the fillet from each side of the breastbone. Bend in the bones of the breastbone.

Packing for Canning. Use a quart jar. Pack the backbone with a thigh inside; the backbone and ribs with a leg inside; the leg large end downward, alongside the backbone; the wings, the wishbone, the fillets; the neckbone. Do not pack the giblets with the meat.

Directions for the home canning of chicken, meats, soups, fruits and vegetables may be found in Farmers' Bulletins of the United States department of agriculture, and will be supplied free of charge to anyone writing for them to the division of publications.

CAN YOUR COCKERELS.

This is the season when it no longer pays to feed the males of the early hatches. Will you send them to market or eat them at home?

Can the cockerels and put a row of good chicken dinners on your pantry shelf for winter days, when the price of poultry goes still higher.

Ducks for Meat and Eggs. The Pekin breed is kept almost exclusively by producers of green ducks, and also on many farms where they are grown for meat. They fatten rapidly and may be fed on rations recommended for chickens, but better results are usually secured by feeding more green and vegetable foods and a larger proportion of mash.

For the general farmer who is more interested in obtaining eggs than producing meat the Indian Runner is a good breed. This duck holds the same relative position in the duck family that the Leghorn does in the chicken family. It lays a good-sized white egg considerably larger than a hen's egg, and is declared to be a small, early, good forager, and hardy. The introduction of this breed is helping to build up a trade of first-class eggs. These eggs should be marketed frequently, as they depreciate in quality more rapidly than hen's eggs.

Cull the Flocks. Much of the poultry now raised on the farm and in the backyard flock is not so profitable as it should be. The estimated production of the average hen is not over 25 eggs per year. During 1915 about 2,000 hens under close observation in contact in this country laid on the average 151 eggs. Since these hens varied from nothing to 814 in their production, it is evident that the 151 eggs are not the maximum obtainable. All poultry raisers should cull their flocks and keep only the best layers. A study of the principles of breeding, care and feeding will enable poultry keepers to accomplish this result.

A small, well-protected yard, with as much sunshine as possible, will result in added eggs.

It is a mistake to crowd too many hens into a given space.

Egg production depends upon the health, the hen, the feed and the house.

Work makes digestion better, so give the hens a chance to do something every day.

Shade for the hens and the chickens, too, means more summer eggs and a more rapid growth of chicks.

ALL STRIKES HURT MACHINERY OF WAR

THEREFORE THE ARBITRATION OF LABOR DISPUTES IS FINANCIALLY ENFORCED NOW.

COMPULSION REALLY MORAL

Senate Must Soon Pass on an Out-and-Out Prohibition Proposition—Nelson Thinks Soldiers Shouldn't Be Coerced Too Much.

By ARTHUR W. DUNN.

Washington.—Arbitration of labor disputes is practically enforced now in quite "compulsory" arbitration, if on which labor has made considerable objection, but it practically amounts to that. Nearly all of the labor of the present day is tied up with the war in one way or another. There can be no strike of any proportions which does not affect the war work being carried on by the government. Consequently it has become necessary for the government to take up and settle labor disputes.

After these labor disputes are arbitrated by the commission which was named by the president, there is no legal power to compel men to accept the decisions. Employers must accept them, because most of the employers are engaged in doing work necessary to carry on the war. But there is a great moral "compulsion" which is sufficient to make the laborer accept just and equitable conclusions of the authorities. Public opinion in this country would not justify a strike which would interfere with the making of materials necessary to carry on the war.

Within a few weeks now the senate of the United States will be up against a prohibition proposition, pure and simple. The amendment which has been held by by a vote of the senate and will be introduced to the agricultural survey bill, is destined to make the nation boundary the last of next January, unless something happens. First, the bill can be talked to death, as there is no agreement to vote on it; second, it might be vetoed by the president on the ground that prohibition at this time would seriously interfere with the revenues of the government. The man who is responsible for legislating to raise revenue are very much disturbed over the losses which will be entailed when prohibition becomes effective. Looking ahead as far as 1920, when the prohibition constitutional amendment is likely to go into effect, these revenue raisers say that the continuance of the war will make it extremely difficult for them to find methods of taxation to raise enough money to carry on the government. In view of this state of affairs, the senate has been looking forward to the coming prohibition contest with a great deal of interest.

One day when the senate was discussing mail facilities and the necessity of soldiers receiving mail more regularly than they have been since they went abroad, Senator Nelson of Minnesota took occasion to utter a number of pointed remarks. The force of his speech was to the effect that we ought not to try to entangle the soldiers too much. While it is a good thing for the soldiers to get mail, it is not to be expected that they would have a letter from mother with their morning coffee each day. "I remember when I was in the army," said the Minnesota senator, "that we didn't have very much for the chaplains to do when we were in the field and so we turned the chaplains into postmasters and they distributed the mail and became very useful. It is a good thing for the soldiers to get mail, but the other business of carrying on the war to carry out the containing sweetmeats and knick-knacks to the soldiers in France."

The Red Cross has been keeping a golden harvest from sources that probably do not contribute as cheerfully as does the ordinary citizen. When food administration officials were figuring on what punishment should be inflicted on dealers in foodstuffs who transgressed the administration's rules, they were told by the army that the army was not going to have the money sent over to the Red Cross. This is a branch of war work. This is a branch of the world's work. The Red Cross was invited to turn over \$20,000, and \$1,000 investments are quite common.

While there is reluctance on the part of quite a number of members of both senate and house to accept the new suggestions of the draft laws, there is no doubt that the legislation will be passed. In fact, the age limit would have been reduced to nineteen or twenty when the army bill passed the senate if it had not met with opposition from the war department. Provost Marshall General Crozier then as now favored the reduction to eighteen years, but did not receive the support of his superiors. Discussion in the senate showed that a great many men favored lowering the age limit, while others preferred that older men be taken and that the young men remain exempt.

It has already been shown that about

1,500,000 of the 2,600,000 soldiers in the army of today are under 21. Such an old 1910 were called as the National of Minnesota is very insistent that the boys from eighteen to twenty-one be given an opportunity to get into the war. He and others who follow with him will strenuously oppose a provision which will be offered to the draft law providing that the boys from eighteen to twenty-one must not be called ahead until after they have had a year's training. Instead of taking a year to make a soldier, it has been demonstrated that the next young men of America make good soldiers in six months. Army officers with experience believe that far better results will be obtained with the men below twenty-one than with those over thirty-one.

Nothing is quite so persistent as the German propaganda. If the Germans had given as much attention to legitimate industrial and agricultural pursuits as they have to war and propaganda they could have made greater progress in the conquest of the world than they have by war and the auxiliary methods they have used to promote that war. In this country all manner and kinds of propaganda are constantly creeping out. There is an industry, industry or vocation in which the Germans have not made some attempt to cripple the government by their industrial propaganda. For instance, there has recently been circulated a story that there is a secret of glass for cooking foods, which when traced to its origin proved to be German propaganda for the purpose of hindering the preservation of foods.

It must be that the Germans, their sympathizers, the pacifists, and every other faction of that ilk, have raised and maintained an enormous fund to carry on all sorts of propaganda which could in any way tend to hinder the United States in the prosecution of the war.

Americans, both civil officials and military men, cannot conceal the exultation they feel over the successes of the allies and particularly the splendid work which Americans have been doing on the western front. But all of them feel it necessary to press the soft point on their conversation that so as not to elate or excite the imagination of the people of this country to regard the future too lightly. While there are not many officials of the present day who have any personal recollection of what took place during the Civil war, they are historians enough to know that on several occasions it seemed that the Union was going to triumph at once, although it turned out afterwards that the Confederates fought on for a long time.

When Germany cracks she will go to pieces, very suddenly. It is the exultation I heard from a successful soldier of the progress of the war. But it is very doubtful whether Germany will go all the way down to the figure before the allied armies are across the Rhine. Officials in Washington do not want Americans to become over-confident on account of what has been achieved since the troops of this country have been participating in the great war.

Will congress be considered an essential industry? That question will be very interesting to 15 senators and 110 representatives who are not yet forty-five years of age. When the first draft bill was under consideration a number of members of congress, led by Speaker Champ Clark, tried to have the age limit extended to sixty years, and all the way down to the figure finally agreed upon. At that time quite a number of men were in congress who were willing to take their chances in the draft. It will be interesting to notice whether the members will decide that senators and representatives are engaged in an essential industry. But then it is more than likely that most of them will escape by being put in what is known as the deferred classification list.

What is a luxury? The ways and means of the housewife have been a time of it deciding what articles shall be included in the new revenue bill and taxed as luxuries. Some hard problems have to be figured out and queer distinctions drawn. For example, silk socks have been classified as a luxury, but cotton or wool or hose socks were not considered necessities. So with pig, new and second hand, the aristocrats of pigsties are placed in the luxury class, while the barge and corn are branded as necessities by the great taxing committee of congress.

The Latest in Ghosts. Ghosts have been always here since men began to die. They have played their part in disquieting the world since the world began to trouble. Vergeat, prophetic, fantastic and weirdly true, they have come down to us through the centuries, discredited, but feared. Now our old superstitions, our old creeds and shivers, are exchanged for new and reasonable misgivings. Spirits nothing as spirit, diabolical as dominions, prolific as plati- thodons, are dictating books for the writer's entertainment; and never a word of the horrors of knowledge, or stand the "fifty north light" in the "loot."—Agnes Repplier, in the Atlantic.

Idle Curiosity. "I see you have a number of motto cards on your wall. Such timely reminders as 'The Brief' 'This Is My Busy Day,' etc. Now this one over here—"

"It explains that one," said the gentleman with retreating hair. "It's the only motto the average bore ever notices because it is written in Latin and he can't translate it."

Grimean War. The Crimean war occurred in 1853-55, between Russia on one side and the allied forces of Turkey, France and Great Britain on the other. It grew out of dominating and aggressive claims by Russia. The war took its name from that it was mainly waged in a Russian peninsula on the border of the Black sea, a strip of country called the Crimean, pronounced Crim-ee-an, with the I short as in criminal and accent on the second syllable.

No Experience. A kindergarten teacher was telling the children in her department about sparrows; concerning their ways and habits. Among other things she said: "The sparrows eat up the worms. Now children, which would you rather have, worms or sparrows?" "I've never had sparrows," piped up a tiny boy near the front.

The Secret of Beauty. The true secret of physical beauty is to be born pretty.—Cincinnati Times-Star.

Whetstone in Tree Trunk. While sawing down a large poplar tree on the Weimar farm two sons of Joseph Weimar found the saw would not penetrate at they began a little higher, and after the tree was down they discovered a whetstone in the heart of the trunk. It is supposed that many years ago, when the tree was a sapling, Humbermen working in the fields laid the stone there and forgot to take it away, and the tree grew around it.—Marquette (Pa.) Correspondence, Philadelphia Record.

Color of Copper. Absolutely pure copper may have a light gray color like that of most other metals, since it is found that copper which has been ten times distilled in vacuo has only a pale rose color, while the yellow color of gold becomes much lighter under similar treatment.

Thrived Without Wheat. American Indians thrived and grew tall and muscular without wheat; but we can't tell whether that is what made them red.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The Housewife and the War

(Special Information Service, United States Department of Agriculture)

SERVE SUGARLESS DESSERTS



Substitute Syrups for Sugar in Sweet Puddings.

SIRUPS USED TO SWEETEN DISHES

If Housewife Learns to Employ Substitutes Much Sugar Can Be Conserved.

FEW RECIPES WILL ASSIST

Honey, Corn Syrup, Sorghum and Molasses Are All Good and Easily Procured for Making Cakes, Pies and Puddings.

One cupful of sugar a week for everyone! For our coffee, tea, cocoa, for our lemonade and iced tea, and for sweetening all our cereals, fruits and desserts. If we are to make this slight ounces now allowed per person per week last for the allotted time, we must either cut out many desserts or learn to use the sugar substitutes. Honey, corn syrup, sorghum, molasses, and refined sirup are among the best and most easily procured substitutes. Various fruit sirups and the homemade beet-sugar sirup can also serve in some parts of the country.

The cupful or more of sugar that is usually required for a cake assumes large proportions when we are on a sugar ration. This fruit cake which depends upon sirup and raisins for sweetening will be found just as good as one using sugar:

Fruit Cake. 1/2 cupful shortening 1/2 cupful salt 1 cupful corn sirup, 1 teaspoonful cloves, 1/2 cupful molasses, 1/2 cupful raisins, 2 eggs 1/2 cupful milk 1/2 cupful chopped nuts 1/2 cupful rice flour 1/2 cupful chopped citron 2 teaspoonfuls baking powder

Mix fat and sirup; add egg yolks and milk. Put chopped fruit and nuts in butter and add dry materials sifted together. Fold in stiffly beaten egg whites. Bake in loaf or muffin tin. The raisins and nuts may be omitted and the mixture baked as a plain spice cake.

Corn sirup can also be used in place of sugar in sweetening for cold drinks or for ices. This pineapple ice is excellent:

Pineapple Ice. 1 cupful grated pine-1 lemon juice 1/2 cupful water 1/2 cupful corn sirup

Freeze as any water ice. Lemon pie is also good made with corn sirup as sweetening for both the lemon filling and the meringue.

Lemon Pie Filling. 1 cupful corn sirup, 1/2 cupful salt 1/2 cupful molasses, 1/2 cupful raisins, 2 eggs 1/2 cupful milk 1/2 cupful chopped nuts 1/2 cupful rice flour 1/2

DRS. FAIRFIELD, BARTRAN & CO.
CLINIC BUILDING, GREEN BAY, WIS.

DR. W. E. FAIRFIELD Surgery	DR. J. J. ROHR Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Glasses Fitted
DR. W. E. LEAPER Obstetrics, Diseases of Women Heart and Lungs	DR. W. H. BARTRAN Diseases of the Stomach and Intestines
DR. R. L. GOWLES Diseases of Children Skin, Lungs and Bladder	E. WHITE X-Ray and Chemical Laboratories

Let Father Do It Just Once

Then After The Washing Is Done,
Bring Him Down to See the

Maytag & Thor

ELECTRIC AND MULTI-MOTOR WASHERS

Now on Display at our show room
Ask For a Demonstration

ELECTRIC SALES CO.

Street Car Terminus



HE IS PATRIOTIC WHO BUILDS A SILO!

In war times the conservation of food is a patriotic act, in times of peace, an act of thrift and economy.

A SILO ON THE FARM
means less acreage for stock food, hence a greater crop for human consumption.

See Us About Building Silos

LUMBER SHINGLES
LATH-MOULDINGS
SASH-DOORS
FILL WORK
DOORING
PAINTS-OILS
GLASS

GOODS WE HAVE THAT YOU MAY HAVE WHEN YOU HAVE TO HAVE THEM

LIME PLASTER-SAND
WALL BOARD
CEMENT
BRICK-TILE
CUPOLAS
RIDGE-ROLL

W. A. MARLING LUMBER COMPANY
GRAND RAPIDS, WIS.

Back To School

An Easy Lesson

A earns in 52 weeks at \$50	B earns in 52 weeks at \$18.50
Spends 2600	Spends 754
Saves 0	Saves \$208
Worth 0	Worth in 5 yrs. \$1040

Money Saved adds to Wealth and Credit, subtracts from fear, divides difficulties, multiplies confidence and power!

The First National Bank

Grand Rapids, Wisconsin.

"The Bank That Does Things For You."

LOCAL ITEMS

Mrs. Dagmar Martinson departed Saturday for a visit at St. Paul.

Miss Irene Laramie visited with relatives in Marshfield over Sunday.

Mrs. Ed. Lukin is visiting with relatives in St. Paul and Minneapolis.

—Don't forget the dance at Rudolph Sept. 10. Speltz Bros. orchestra.

Mrs. Louis Fritz returned on Friday from a three weeks visit at Milwaukee.

Mrs. Fred Hansen departed on Friday for Camp Grant to visit her husband.

Mrs. Frank Collier has returned from a visit of several weeks with relatives in Canada.

Bob Bogle of Waupun spent Sunday in the city visiting with his brother, James Bogle.

Miss Fern O'ahn of Milwaukee arrived in the city on Thursday to visit with friends and relatives.

Mrs. Richard Harvey of Sartell, Minn., was a guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Sam Church.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Mosher of Antigo spent several days in the city the past week visiting with relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Jensen and James Jensen spent Sunday with relatives in the town of Rock.

Miss Della Winger left on Saturday for Dollar Bay, Mich., where she will teach school for the coming year.

Mr. Earl Brennan and children of Green Bay visited at the P. G. Gilkey home several days the past week.

Joseph Schuster of the town of Seneca was among the business callers at the Tribune office this morning.

Miss Mary Carroll attended the executive meeting of the Women's Council of Defense at Marshfield on Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Telfer and children motored to Elroy and spent the week end there, arriving home on Monday.

Mrs. Nan Schlatterer, Bernadette and John Schlatterer are visiting with friends and relatives in Neenah this week.

Mrs. Tim Kelly went to Springfield, Ill., on Wednesday to visit at the home of her daughter, Mrs. R. Montgomery.

Mrs. Joe Wheeler, Sr. accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Frank Broderick of Fond du Lac are visiting in Minneapolis this week.

Miss Della Knuth of Vesper is at the Riverview hospital where she underwent an operation for appendicitis on Thursday.

F. H. Jeffers, who is operating a limousine on the Wausau Road, returned Monday in the city visiting with his family.

Howard Carlson returned to his home in Duluth, Minn., on Saturday after a visit of several weeks with relatives and friends.

Miss Marion Jackson and sister, Mrs. Arthur Heger, returned on Friday from Milwaukee where they have been spending the past week.

—Don't forget the dance at Rudolph Sept. 10. Speltz Bros. orchestra.

Mrs. Margaret Kruger and mother, Mrs. Jane Cranor, who have been visiting for the past month at Sturgeon Bay, returned home on Thursday.

Louise Neitzel returned on Friday from Green Bay where she had been in the hospital for two weeks. She underwent an operation for appendicitis.

Messrs. Elmer Moberg and Ed. Kronholm, two of the leading farmers of the town of Sigel, were present callers at this office on Saturday.

Paul Fontaine of Minneapolis spent the past week in the city visiting at the home of his brother, A. L. Fontaine, and old time friends about the city.

Rev. and Mrs. R. Locke and son, Robert, returned on Thursday from Waupaca where they have spent the past three weeks camping on McCrossen Lake.

Mr. and Mrs. Archie McMillan and family, accompanied by George McMillan returned Thursday from Waupaca where they have been camping for the last two weeks.

Mrs. Carl Olson returned to her home in Springfield, Oregon, on Friday after a month's visit at the homes of her sisters, Mrs. F. G. Gilkey and Mrs. Wm. Manning.

—We have positions for four or five more girls in our factory.

F. MacKinnon Mfg. Co.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Reiman, Carlton and Mrs. Mary Reiman were among those who went to the Marathon County Fair at Wausau last week, having gone up by auto on Thursday.

D. R. Burr of Berlin, one of the pioneer cranberry men of Wisconsin, favored this office with a pleasant call on Friday. Mr. Burr was on his way home after a trip to Red Granite where he looked after business interests.

J. R. Ragan and Carson Burr returned from Milwaukee on Saturday with a new Nash touring car which they drove up. Miss Margaret Ragan who has been visiting at Neenah, joined them at Appleton and accompanied them home.

Henry Gash of the town of Hansen was among the pleasant callers at the Tribune office on Friday while in the city on business. Mr. Gash is a possible candidate for the class out his way this fall with good prospects for the farmers.

Lieut. Earl Hill, who has been located at Camp Custer for some time instructing recruits, has been sent to Camp Grant the past week to instruct officers for the next 66 days. This speaks very highly for Earl's ability to handle and train men.

Raymond W. Fairchild, Director of the Biology Dept. of the University of Wisconsin, was in the city on Thursday enroute to Port Sheridan where he was going to confer with the Federal Military authorities in regard to the new Military State Reserve which is to be created at the school this fall for the young men from eighteen to twenty-one years of age.

Prof. C. W. Schwede spent several days in the city the past week packing his household goods preparatory to moving to Chicago, where he expects to spend some time pursuing his studies. Since leaving here Mr. Schwede has been at Forestville, Door county, his old home, and while there he has had a very severe attack of stomach trouble which ran him down considerably in health and left him in rather poor shape. He is gradually recovering and expects to be all right again within a short time.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Juncos of Rudolph were in the city on Friday and while here paid the Tribune office a pleasant call. Mr. Juncos states that during the electrical storm on Wednesday morning of last week that the lightning struck their house and gave them a pretty good shaking up, although nobody was hurt. Some shingles were knocked off the roof, and then the lightning came down into the kitchen and struck the corner of the cupboard, shaking up the dishes somewhat and causing them considerable anxiety for a short time. However, they consider themselves very lucky that they escaped without injury.

SMITH-HAMMER

Mrs. Dora Smith and John Hammer, both of this city, were married at Stevens Point on Tuesday last at noon. Rev. Blake of the Baptist church performing the ceremony that made them man and wife. Mrs. Hammer will make her home in this city while Mr. Hammer is on Wednesday for Camp Greenleaf, Florida, where he was sent on special duty in the army. Both of the contracting parties are well known in this city and have many friends here to wish them success on their journey thru life.

STUDENTS' ARMY TRAINING CORPS AT STOUT INSTITUTE

The United States government wants thousands of young men between the ages of eighteen and twenty to begin or to continue college training in the line of work for which they wish to prepare, and at the same time to make some definite preparation for military service. To encourage young men to enter college, the government has arranged to organize what are known as Students' Army Training Corps in a large number of colleges.

A large number of officers must be trained for the great army that is being organized. They will be trained in officers' training camps, and will be drawn largely from the Students' Army Training Corps, where they will have received good preliminary training for the work in the Officers' Training Camps.

The War Department has notified the president of the Stout Institute at Menomonie, Wisconsin, that a unit of the Students' Army Training Corps will be organized in that institution at the opening of the school year, September 16, 1918. Male students over eighteen years of age enlist for United States war service when enrolled in the institute, and will be drawn from the ranks of the Students' Army Training Corps. They will be supplied with regular army uniforms and equipment, and will receive ten hours military training weekly under an officer of the United States army. Students taking this training will be eligible for enrollment in the officers' training camps later and thus have an opportunity to secure commissions before entering upon active service.

Students enlisting in this Students' Army Training Corps will not be called to active service any earlier than if it were intended to be deferred. The Stout Institute offers unusual advantages for such students. In its shops they can get training in a number of mechanical lines in which the government needs men, and thus can prepare for such service. At the same time they will be taking work for which credit will be given them in the institute courses for teachers of the industrial arts. Several years there will be a demand for such teachers far in excess of the supply.

The president and secretary of war urge young men to enter institutions and begin their college training, and at the same time get the military training they need, under the most favorable conditions.

Scandinavian Moravian Church

9:30 A. M. Sunday school.
10:30 A. M. English service.
8:00 P. M. Evening service.
Norwegian Bible class in connection with Sunday school regularly.
Norwegian preaching service on the first Sunday morning of the month.
An exception will be made next time however. September 29th will be Norwegian and October 6th English.

Rudolph Moravian Church

Sunday school at 1:30 P. M. and preaching service at 2:30 P. M. on the first, second and fourth Sundays of the month.
The ladies' aid society will hold its annual election meeting at the church on Thursday, September 12th.

Saratoga Union Church

Preaching service at 3 P. M. on the 3rd Sunday of each month.

UNCLE SAM SUPPLIES FILMS

One motion-picture film is now being supplied every two weeks by the United States Department of Agriculture for release in the Universal Screen Magazine. These films show in an interesting and educational manner some of the activities of the department and of the important reasons which the department is trying to teach. Films that have already been released show work of the pig-club, road building, forest-fire prevention, poultry management, cattle and sheep grazing on the national forests, types of horses, cooperative berry growing in the Pacific Northwest, the Government's method of tree planting on the national forests, how the department regulates logging on the national forests, and the work of the forest ranger.

GOING TO CHICAGO

Nekoosa Tribune—O. L. Berger, superintendent of the Port Edwards sulphite mill has resigned and will go to Chicago sometime in September to enter active work in connection with the Fabricating Co. of which he is vice-president. Mr. Berger has been in this vicinity since 1903 when he came to Nekoosa as a chemist for the Nekoosa Paper Co. He was a member of the village board for three years, was promoted to superintendent of the Nekoosa sulphite mill and later transferred to the Port Edwards mill. He has been president of the village of Port Edwards and also president of the improvement Association of that village. As a chemist and sulphite expert he stands well known and has been of great value to the Nekoosa-Edwards Paper Company. Mr. Berger and his family have many friends here who will miss them but who wish them much prosperity and happiness in their new environment.

ON FOOD CONSERVATION

Notice to farmers, millers and grain dealers:
On all custom and exchange transactions of wheat for flour mills, elevators or grain dealers must either deliver to the farmer whole wheat, granular or prescribed mixer flour or sell him the required proportion of substitutes in combination with standard wheat flour. Certificates may be accepted from farmer certifying that his purchaser or had ground the required amount of substitutes.

Substitutes are cornmeal, corn flour and barley in proportion of 4 parts of wheat to 1 part of substitutes or 3 parts of wheat to 2 parts of rye.

Yours truly,
E. C. FORS,
County Federal Food Administrator,
Marshfield, Wis.

RETRAITING HUNS TRY TO POSTON AMERICANS

That by poisoning food and water in their recent retreat from the Marne the Germans tried to kill American soldiers whom they could not face in battle is shown both by newspaper correspondents and by official warnings issued to American soldiers by the office.

"Not only did the Germans leave their infernal machines behind, but poisoned food and water also marked the backward trail," writes Edwin L. James, special correspondent for the New York Times, with the American army.

"The Germans, characteristically, have taken time before retreating to poison the water," says Walter S. Ball, staff correspondent for the Providence Journal.

In the official warning to American soldiers under the "Poisoned Food," U. S. army officers caution their men thus: "Abandoned food should be carefully inspected and investigated."

Rev. H. Maack and family of Clintonville, former pastor of the east side Lutheran church, spent the past week visiting at the home of his brother-in-law, Rev. Gelselman, in the town of Sigel and friends in this city and Pittsville.

The Opening Show and Sale of Autumn Coats and Suits



The assortment is large in both Plush and Cloth Garments with and without Fur Collars. We suggest for early buying THE SMARTEST

Military French Coat

of the season \$29.00

Made of Heavy Wool Khaki, with smart pockets and other touches suggesting service.

Silk Sweaters

Splendid Heavy Silk Sweaters in all the popular shades, specially priced at \$9.50. Shetland Sweaters at \$7.50 & \$9.50. Minerva Sweater Yarns in all colors. Khaki or Grey Yarns in Heavy or Medium.

School Preparations

You can economize on your purchases here of:—Dresses, Middies, Stockings, Sweaters, Ribbons, Underwear, Tablets, Pencils, Etc., also many Clearing Sale items still on Sale.

W. C. Weisel.

Taking Good Care of Your Car— Means Using the Best Gasoline

and the wise motorist is taking good care of his car these days.

You may have to drive it until the war is over. Who knows?

If anything does go wrong, it isn't the easiest matter to get it repaired properly.

You can grease your own car; you can tighten up loose bolts, nuts and screws, but if your engine kicks up you have some real trouble on your hands.

USE Red Crown GASOLINE

It is made especially for automobiles. Never racks your engine. Develops an abundance of smooth, rhythmic power, and leaves a minimum of carbon deposit.

But best of all you can get it everywhere, and it is always the same.

If you fill your tank in a strange town, put in Red Crown, and you needn't worry about getting home.

23.9c Per Gallon

At Standard Oil Service Station

Baker and 2nd Street

Standard Oil Company

(Indiana) Wisconsin

Grand Rapids, Wisconsin

HUGE PROFITS IN U. S. INDUSTRIES

Startling Facts Revealed by Treasury Department.

WORST IS IN FOODSTUFFS

Profiteering by Producers of Common Necessities. Bad Enough in 1916, Was Enormously Increased in 1917 in Most Instances.

Washington, Aug. 17.—Amazing profits in almost every branch of American industry were brought to light when the treasury department completed its long-awaited report on profiteering.

The report covers 31,300 corporations, the names of which are withheld. It was prepared in response to the House resolution, adopted by the Senate after President Wilson, in his message to Congress on May 27, declared that there was "abundant fuel for the light" in the treasury department with regard to profiteering.

The treasury department takes the position that it would be a violation of existing law to make public the names of corporations and their earnings. The Senate resolution is not sufficient to suspend the law; it would require a joint resolution, the treasury department holds.

The most extraordinary profiteering revealed by the report was in foodstuffs. Producers of nearly all the common necessities of life were shown to have made enormously increased profits in 1917 over 1916, although their earnings in 1916 were in numerous cases far above the 100 per cent mark. Meat packers' profits were shown to have increased substantially. One large packer made \$19,000,000 more in 1917 than in 1916.

In the iron and steel industry sensational profits were disclosed. In coal and oil profits mounted to unparalleled figures. Public utilities of virtually every character also came in for a liberal share of the increased prosperity.

Large profits of oil companies. Among the dairy concerns large increases of profits were shown. One company with \$900,000 capital made \$180,000 in 1917, against \$25,000 the year before. The small dairymen made the largest percentages of increased profits. One little concern with a capital of \$2,400 made \$11,850, as compared with \$4,000 for 1916.

Fruit and vegetable growing industry's profits increased considerably over those for 1916, although they were fairly large for that year. One concern's profits were 240 per cent more for 1917 than for 1916. Concerns with small capital showed the largest increases.

Wheat, corn and barley growing was not so profitable, according to the returns. One concern with \$425,000 capital lost money.

Stock breeding showed substantially increased profit in nearly all the concerns listed. The industry also showed large profits for the previous year. One concern's profits were 255 per cent more in 1917 than in 1916.

A large number of industries listed as "miscellaneous agricultural industries" showed some strikingly large profits, beginning in 1916 and increasing rapidly in 1917.

Food Men Gain Riches.

Of 216 concerns listed under the caption "bread and other baking products," profiteering of an amazing character was shown. One concern's capital increased by \$40,000 in 1916 to \$107,000 in 1917. Few of them showed increases of less than 20 per cent on their capital stock.

In the canning industry one company which earned 377 per cent in 1916 earned 487 per cent in 1917. Another, capitalized at \$93,000, made \$247,000 in 1917, against \$96,000 in 1916. A \$50,000 concern which made \$25,000 in 1916 made \$142,000 in 1917. The manufacture of syrups, molasses and glucose netted much increased profit. One company with \$350,000 capital earned \$93,000 in 1917 against \$170,000 in 1916. Ice cream was an especially big money maker.

Of more than 500 flour, feed and grist mills listed only a few failed to show largely increased profits. One \$2,500,000 concern made \$752,000 in 1916 and \$1,200,000 in 1917.

There was a general upward rise in meat packing companies' profits. The largest concern listed had a capital of \$100,000,000, upon which it earned \$40,000,000 in 1917, against \$30,000,000 in 1916.

Starting Profits in Leather.

Leather manufacturers, including the dealers in hides, and makers of boots and shoes and trunks and valises, made profits in 1916 and 1917 that are startling. One shoe manufacturing concern, with \$1,000,000 capital, made 313 per cent in 1916, but no excess in 1917.

Scores of boot and shoe manufacturing concerns, whose capital was from \$100,000 to \$1,000,000, made all the way from 20 to more than 1,000 per cent in 1918.

The profits of the brewers ranged from 25 to 175 per cent in 1916, and their excess profits in 1917 were from 5 to 50 per cent, most of the large breweries making an average profit of 40 to 50 per cent in 1916, and an excess profit of 10 per cent in 1917.

The distillers of whiskies and spirits made profits in 1916 that ranged from 0 to 823 per cent, while their ex-

cess profits last year were from 15 to 400 per cent.

Coal Men Pile Up Wealth. The Pennsylvania and West Virginia coal-mining companies made enormous excess profits in 1917, according to the report. The large companies all made profits in 1917 ranging from 25 to 150 per cent.

In 1917 all of the large bituminous operators, the report shows, made unusual profits. One mine made 1,620 per cent on its capital in 1916 and 4,887 per cent in 1917. Another made 1,572 per cent in 1916 and 5,383 per cent in 1917.

Profits of the independent bituminous operators were smaller, averaging 50 per cent.

The big oil producing companies of Illinois, Indiana, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, and West Virginia made from 25 to 300 per cent in 1916 and enormous excess profits in 1917. The Texas, Oklahoma and Kansas oil companies showed similar profits for both years.

All of the garment manufacturers made gigantic profits in 1916, those for the larger concerns ranging from 25 to 75 per cent that year. They showed excess profits in 1917 of from 5 to 55 per cent.

Small dealers in flour and grain, with capital stock of from \$1,000 to \$8,000, made excess profits that ranged as high as 519 per cent.

The report also shows that the small dealers in furniture and other household goods made enormous profits last year, with excess profits as high as 350 per cent.

Retail dealers in tobacco made enormous profits off the smokers of the country, the highest being 3,100 per cent, and the average approximately 80 per cent in 1916. These profits were doubled during 1917.

Auto Builders Wax Fat. Most of the automobile companies hit high marks in earnings in 1916, but they went still higher in 1917. The largest listed, however, did not show any extraordinary increase in profits over those of 1916. One company with \$31,000,000 capital in 1916 earned \$17,000,000, then boosted its capital stock to \$50,000,000 and then earned \$28,000,000. A \$19,000,000 concern which earned \$4,000,000 in 1916 made \$5,258,000 in 1917. A \$16,000,000 company made \$4,712,000 in 1917, against \$4,109,000 in 1916.

A tin plate mill with \$40,000,000 capital and \$54,000,000 net profit in 1917, against \$10,000,000 in 1916, or an increase of 72 per cent on its capital stock.

Transportation, public utilities, and light and power companies, with very few exceptions, fared exceedingly well during 1916 and 1917. Their profits in 1916 generally ranged from 6 to 80 in 1916 generally on their capital stock, while they nearly all made excess profits in 1917 of from 3 to 35 per cent. Profits of the large public utilities companies in 1916 and 1917 ranged from 11 to 25 per cent.

Steam and electric railroads in 1916 made from 17 to 207 per cent profit, while in 1917 they made profits in excess of 1916 that ranged between 15 and 20 per cent, according to the report.

Marine, fire, and life insurance concerns enjoyed unusually large increases in profits. One company earned 493 per cent more on its capital stock in 1917 than in 1916. Another capitalized at \$700,000 increased its income from \$324,000 in 1916 to \$3,778,000 in 1917.

How Dry Goods Men Fared. A list of 2,002 clothing and dry goods merchants, including department stores, showed profits for 1917 in excess of those over 1916, as high as 101.43 per cent on the capital stock. The concerns making the enormous profits, however, were the smaller firms.

Retail Grocers and Provision Brokers made their enormous "war profits" in 1916, the report shows. The grocers made only a small profit in 1917 in excess of their 1916 profits. Of the 1,633 concerns listed in the report, however, only a dozen show profits of less than 20 per cent on their capital stock in 1917. As soon as it has been properly cooled it should be singed and washed carefully with a brush and light soap suds, if necessary.

Cutting Up and Drawing. 1. Remove the wings after cutting off the tips at the first joint. 2. Remove the foot, cutting at the knee joint. 3. Remove the leg at the hip or saddle joint. 4. Cut through the connecting joint to separate the thigh from the leg. 5. Cut through the neck bone at the head with a sharp knife, being careful not to cut the windpipe or gullet. With the index finger separate the windpipe and gullet from the neck, and cut through the skin to the wing opening. Leave the head attached to the windpipe and gullet and loosen these from the neck down as far as the crop. 6. With a sharpened knife cut around the shoulder blade, pull it out of position and break it. 7. Find the two spots on the ribs and cut along them through the ribs. Cut back to and around the vent and loosen it. 8. Leaving the head attached, loosen the windpipe, gullet and crop, and remove the digestive tract from the bird, pulling it back toward the vent. Remove the lungs and kidneys with the point of a knife and cut off the neck close to the body. 9. Cut through the backbone at the joint or, just above the diaphragm and remove the oil sack. 10. Separate the breast from the backbone by cutting through on the white spots and break it. 11. Cut in sharp at the point of the breastbone, cutting away the wishbone

and also taking with it the meat. 12. Cut the fillet from each side of the breastbone. Bend in the bones of the breastbone. Packing for Canning. Use a quart jar. Pack the saddle with a thigh inside; the breastbone with a thigh inside; the backbone and ribs with a leg inside, the leg large end downward, alongside the breastbone; the wings; the wishbone; the fillets; the neckbone. Do not pack the giblets with the meat. Directions for the home canning of chicken, meats, soups, fruits and vegetables may be found in Farmers' Bulletins of the United States department of agriculture, and will be supplied free of charge to anyone writing for them to the division of publications.

Cleaning chickens—the housewife's everlasting bugaboo—loses half its terrors when done by this quick and economical method. There is a real art in drawing and cutting up a chicken for cooking or canning. By carefully following the directions given here, the entire digestive tract is removed without coming in contact with the meat; and the flesh and bones from a whole bird may be fitted neatly into a quart jar. The bird should not be fed for 24 hours before killing. It should be killed by sticking in the roof of the mouth and picked dry. When the feathers have been removed and the pin feathers drawn, the bird should be cooled rapidly. As soon as it has been properly cooled it should be singed and washed carefully with a brush and light soap suds, if necessary.

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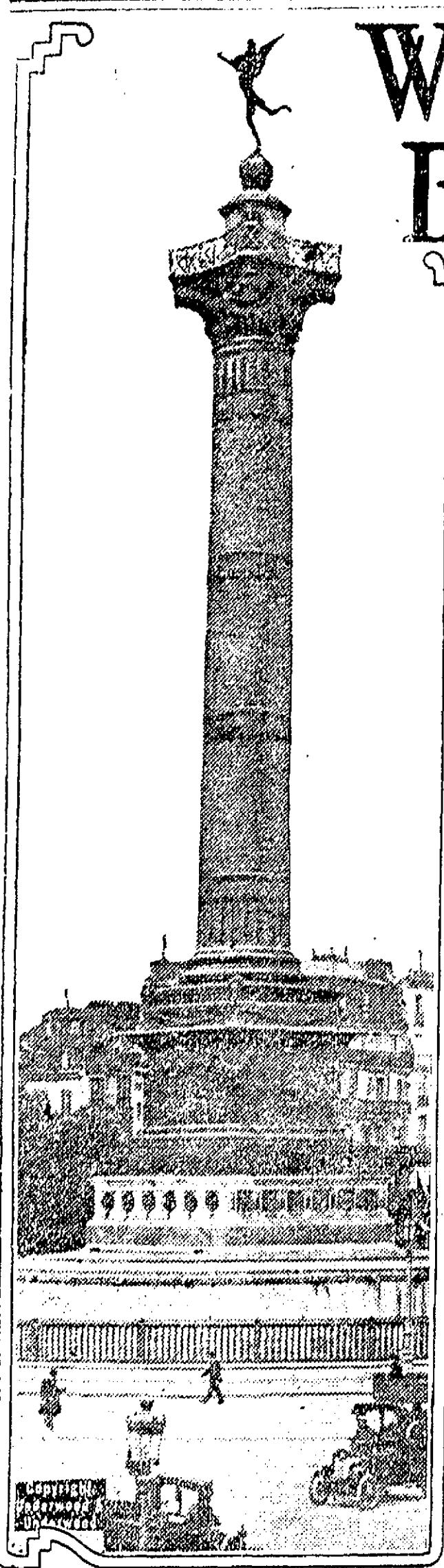
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Where Liberty Was Born in France

Great Column of Freedom Marks Spot In Paris Where the Awesome Bastille Once Stood



TALL shaft today marks the spot in France where liberty was born. This shaft marks the site of the Bastille, that black medieval prison which was demolished 129 years ago by revolutionists who, like the Americans at Lexington, came to France for liberty than life, unorganized and poorly armed, dared to challenge the tyranny of a king.

The stirring events which culminated in the taking of France's fortress of feudalism were in motion early in July, 1789, and two great characters in the history of France and the United States were in the French capital at that very time. The Marquis de Lafayette, after consulting with Thomas Jefferson, the author of the Declaration of Independence, presented to the national assembly a bill of rights. And the French acted ten days sooner, as there were many indications that it might, a common birthday might now be observed by the sister nations.

The traditions of the American colonies and those of France differed so widely that to sense the true meaning of the Bastille it is necessary to trace the origin of that gloomy pile in the Faubourg St. Antoine. For centuries the edifice was the sign of the divine right of kings. Before the storm of the French revolution broke there were 50 such prisons in France, for bastille signifies merely a fortified building. As the years went by so infamous became that one which stood on the banks of the Seine and was usually known as the Bastille of Paris that it took upon itself the all-embracing title of "The Bastille."

Like the institution of monarchy, of which it was the symbol, the structure was the development of centuries. The original edifice consisted of a pile of towers, and was a part of the stone barrier against the medieval huns. Charles V. about 1369 commissioned Hugues Aubriot, then provost of Paris, to enlarge the old fortification. Aubriot, having in mind the extension of the royal power, made it both fortress and jail.

Various additions were made by the kings of France. As a fort it was considered impregnable, as the main walls at their base were 40 feet thick, and beneath the battlements, 100 feet above the pavement, the light struggled nine feet of solid masonry. Cannon were set in the deep embrasures, and there were portholes from which archers and crossbowmen once sped the shafts of death.

To the peasantry and the common people the Bastille was all that was formidable and forbidding. A grim and mysterious stronghold, it earned fear by fear its evil name.

Kings with power of life and death over their subjects used it as the instrument with which to punish all who opposed them. They spared neither the high nor the low. In the days of absolutism the Bastille without any other process of law than a warrant which became known as a lettre de cachet. This document, bearing the royal seal, was often in blank. Many lettres de cachet were obtained by unprincipled persons who either used them to punish their enemies or sold them to those who had sinister ends in view. The monstrous abuses which grew out of this practice were a blot on European history.

Courtiers, charlatans and courtesans found a way to save their skulls. The life or the liberty of no man in all the kingdom was secure. Even in the eighteenth century notable personages might be thrown into prison because some relative coveted their estates. In the reign of Louis XV 150,000 lettres de cachet were issued. His

successor, Louis XVI, credited with being an amiable ruler, sent forth 14,500 on their missions of oppression.

It might well have been written over the entrance of the Bastille, "He who enters here, leaves hope behind." The place realized the darkest visions of Dante's Inferno. Separated from the streets of the city by a moat 125 feet wide and 25 feet deep, and accessible only by a drawbridge, it was like an Isle of the Dead.

In its gloomy dungeons abominable cruelties were visited upon unfortunate prisoners, who were condemned to the rack and the boot and the wheel, or chained to pillars and flogged. There were circular cells with conical tops, in which the inmates could neither stand erect, nor sit, nor lie. The cell of the sufferers of the Bastille is a long one. Various degrees of punishment were meted out to the prisoners, according to the whims of the sovereign. Some of them, like the Man with the Iron Mask, for a time a prisoner in the Bastille, were treated with consideration. They had bounteous meals, and were assigned to rooms in which there was a fair amount of light, and were even permitted to walk in the garden.

They had scant enjoyment, however, for they never knew when they would be doomed to the fate of their less favored fellows. Men lived 50 and even 60 years in the Bastille, until they lost all connection with the world beyond the moat. In that world toward the close of the eighteenth century mighty changes came to pass. The line of the Louis had so impoverished the nation that the national credit was imperiled. When Louis XVI came to the throne a debt of \$800,000,000 had been piled up, and it continued to pile up. The common people had been footing the bill, and now came the proposal, strange in those days, that the nobility and the clergy, the privileged classes, should share the burden with the Third Estate. It was a day of questioning and hectoring and soul searching. The words of Voltaire, Rousseau and Diderot were slung deep into the national consciousness. Hence assemblies to talk over these proposals.

In vain were the prisons filled with agitators and the Voltaire sent into exile. The storm was gathering. If the monarchy was to be sustained in its extravagance and feudalism it was to be upheld the united fist must do its work. But there was more to do with than murmuring serfs and a handful of encyclopedists. The soldiers of France, who were expected to uphold the old regime, showed that they were unwilling to kill their fathers and brothers like dogs.

The people of Paris ransacked their city until they found arms or the material for making pikes. The time had come when the rights of man should prevail, and men who are starving under tyranny are easily recruited. As the forces of the new order grew they thought with one accord of the hated symbol of that galling oppression which was the cause of all their suffering. The cry "To the Bastille!" rose from a hundred thousand throats.

Men and women armed with weapons as effective as popguns were to be against the dreadnought against the ancient stronghold. Bullets pattered and fattened against the massive walls. The defense was only half hearted, and the French guards on the battlements were soon waving flags of truce. A force greater than all the munitions ever made was a work—a public sentiment which had become a resistless torrent. De launay, the governor of the Bastille, trembled before it and surrendered. Down came the crashing drawbridges and across it rushed the infuriated citizens. The tide flowed in and out of the drawbridges and scoured out the narrow cells.

As soon as there was the semblance of government arrangements were made for removing the Bastille. The work took the contractor nearly a year, although he employed a large force. There was a thriving business in its relics, for hundreds of the blocks of stone were carved into models of the prison and sold as mementoes. Locks and bolts were distributed all over the world as souvenirs.

Although the demolition of the Bastille itself proceeded, the thing for which it stood was not so easily swept aside. Fendin Germany and Austria blocked the road to liberty. We of this day, with the perspective of a century and more of history and belonging to a nation which is even now in arms against the powers which sought to foist the yoke of serfdom once more upon the

people of France, may see more clearly than even the able publicists of that period that the exorcism of the French revolution grew out of desperation.

The Huns, as now, were spinning the webs of intrigue. The Tenthon, then as now, living still in the middle ages, domineering, mean and sordid, was determined that France should return to slavery. Louis XVI, under the influence of his beautiful wife, Marie Antoinette, was dominated by Austria. His court was filled with German spies and Prussian emissaries.

When he found that he could not conquer his people with French artillery he pretended to accede to their demands and called for the help of the German war lords. Escaping from Paris, he had got within a few miles of the border before he was intercepted at Varannes. It was his intent to get Germany to send his armies to compel his subjects to accept his feudal rule.

Nations become accustomed to changes of government slowly when they have been ground down under the iron heels of despotism. Reckless and blind as was their king, the people of France felt that in some way he was their father and protector and that it would be a calamity if he should turn his face from them. In the months which followed when these children of the new order, knowing far less how to govern themselves than Louis and Marie Antoinette knew how to rule wisely over them, found their country invaded by Austrians and Prussians they gave way to their rage.

They had been willing to retain even so poor a king as a constitutional ruler, and he had already put upon his head the red cap. Had he been firm enough of purpose to resist the intrigues of the central powers he might still have saved his face—and his head.

These were the days when Tenthon tyranny was everywhere spreading its tawny and warms. George I of England was elected of Hanover, speaking German on the British throne and knowing no English, addressing his ministers in dubious Latin. George II could talk fluently in the tongue of the people whom he professed to govern. George III was more German if possible than his predecessors. They had realized that Great Britain had a constitutional government and left affairs largely to the ministers. He, an exemplar of a middle class outlook, took the advice of his German mother "George, be king!"

His obstinacy led to Great Britain her American colonies. A German, he gave aid and comfort to France in seeking to make her yield to the demands of her Bourbon king. His kinsman, the duke of Brunswick, leading Austrian and Prussian armies, invaded France and served notice upon her National Guard that they were liable to the death of traitors.

In their exasperation, the citizens of an impoverished nation then galloped the king who was taking no steps to meet the foreign foe and was waiting the outcome of the Hun to subject them again to Bourbon tyranny. Hence the Commune and the Reign of Terror and those dark hours in which a nation in the throes was endeavoring to adjust itself to the problems which followed the overthrow of the Bastille.

France came up out of much tribulation into a republican form of government. She was enjoying peace and plenty when the Hun again crossed her borders to impose upon her a yoke which is the same as that for which stood the dark stronghold on the Seine long since destroyed.

JAPANESE DIFFICULT TO LEARN.

To learn to read ordinary Japanese—to say nothing of the luxury of being able to appreciate the nuances of style in Japanese composition—is the laborious effort of long years. For Japanese themselves, writes "A Student of Japanese" in the New East (Tokyo). A Japanese schoolboy has to take lessons in penmanship for a matter of nine or eleven years and even then he may find himself hopelessly stumped by an oddity in an ordinary post card.

Small wonder, then, that the attempts of Westerners to learn Japanese in their own lands have been rather heart-breaking and unprofitable work on the whole. Yet even so, some small measure of success has been attained now and then. The old Jesuits had Japanese to teach them in their great seminary at Macao, as some of the Spanish orders had later on at Manila in the seventeenth century.

Candies From Human Fat.

Among soap anomalies may be mentioned human-fat toilet soap, known over continental Europe for the past century or more and indicated by some medleys as a superior emollient. This sounds curious, but the art of soap making is not particularly noted for its sentiment. The fat stock was obtained from cadavers of hospital and morgue derelicts and tried out like any other fat. Candies for special purposes have also been made from human fat—Scientific American.

What Do You Think of That?

There is an aspect of spider and fly relation which fabulists and naturalists alike have overlooked. An observer has brought the microscope to bear on many house flies and finds that the parasite upon that hateful insect is often an immature spider. Too weak yet to spin its web it makes the fly its winged prey, and courses from place to place at the will of its captive; either until Pegasus perishes naturally or presumably until the spider has grown up and is able to make a meal of his charger.

Area of Greenland.

Corrections made recently to maps of Greenland have shown it to be about 150,000 square miles larger than formerly believed.

Early Buying Is Not Best Policy

New York.—The trade, which means the vast multitude of people engaged in the making and selling of women's apparel, has at last sounded a warning to those who buy too far ahead of the seasons, advises a well-known fashion correspondent.

The public has deplored this condition. It has been well known for several seasons that the average woman did not care to buy a straw hat in February and a velvet hat in July, or to have all her autumn clothes offered to her the first of September with the assurance that they were the fashions that would rule throughout the winter. She has been often betrayed, and that betrayal has not soothed her irritation against those who sold her the clothes.

It is the fact also that the trade in turn has found itself caught in a net that tangled and involved it, and compelled each individual to struggle for success in a manner contrary to the dictates of reason and sobriety.

Through this web of circumstances everyone has come to a feeling that something must be done in the creation of new fashions long before the season for which they are to be worn, and that the public must follow the lines laid down by the trade competitors.

Right here lies the extraordinary gamble to women in buying clothes early in the season. Right here lies one of the greatest sources of money wastage. Thousands of women, who have no way of knowing what the fashions will be as the season advances, buy what is said to be new as the season demands a change.

What they buy in September has probably been bought by the shop in June. To keep up with the rising tide of fashion, the manufacturers make the clothes earlier and earlier, and the ready-to-wear shops and department stores, as a rule, buy those clothes as early as the manufacturers make them, and get them out at the very moment there is a slight demand for them.

What happens? In October and in April the real fashions come out for each season. Hundreds of women—many, thousands—are faced with the fact that they have bought gowns, or wraps, or hats that are not in keeping with the new clothes. They have bought clothes arranged six months before the authentic exhibitions of new and seasonal apparel.

What happens next? The woman who can possibly scrape up enough money to buy a new outfit does so, and she also spends extra money on a seamstress or little dressmaker to have her other clothes remodeled. Therefore, she spends twice her allowance on clothes.

Panic Has Produced Careless Buying. Many of the traders in apparel realize that panic and a form of commercial hysteria have resulted in a large amount of early buying, which is not fair either to the individual or to commerce. Every shopper has shared the

leaves, there is no reason why any one woman should wish herself out of the picture. Let her go along with the momentum of the hour and buy and wear garments of the fashions.

The public is beginning to see the wisdom of buying a small amount at the moment it is needed. It should be preached in every possible form of propaganda that this is the wise way to live during war time. Rest assured that if the public buys up all the stock of one thing from a store, that store will be replenished the moment its supply is exhausted.

Of course, there are women who always demand quality. They prefer to have a badly cut gown, made in a past fashion, if they are sure that every thread is silk or wool, as the case may be. But the majority of women are not inclined toward accepting that system of dress.

Therefore, let us start out in a new measure of reform, as soon as this month is over, and face September with no idea of rushing into shops and buying everything that is offered because it is labeled "New." Maybe it is, and maybe it isn't. But a feeling of panic among buyers that now is the only chance to get enough clothes to carry one through the winter, results in the very thing that the government desires most to see avoided—reckless spending of money. So buy shrewdly, and not for hoarding.

If there is to be economy in clothes, let it begin this week. It is at this time, between the seasons, that a woman can take thought of her wardrobe and twist and turn it according to prevailing fashion, in a way that will serve her until styles are more settled. Then, when she has to buy much, she will buy wisely and well.

Help In Remodeling Clothes. Here are some prophecies that may help you to be economical and wise. One or then sounds like the first aid to an injured wardrobe. It comes direct from Paris. It is that checks, stripes and mosaic blocks are widely worn in whole suits and parts of suits.

Can you imagine any piece of news more gratefully received than that which gives a woman a chance to make a new coat out of an old skirt, or the other way around?

There are colored stripes on a white background, made of heavy woolen material and built into a skirt to be worn with any slip-on chemise or short jacket of colored cloth or velvet.

Skirts are narrow. As the government will allow shoes to be 8 inches from the ground, the skirts need not be lengthened. For the present they remain moderately short. What the near future will bring out no one can say. (Copyright, 1918, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

NEW SKIRT AND HAT SETS

Figured Chiffon and Ribbon Are Effectively Used in Some of the Latest Creations.

We run to sets of clothes nowadays. We have sets consisting of muff, hat and collar; of collar, hat and knitting bag; of parasol, knitting bag and hat; of hat, muff and parasol. We have sets consisting of almost any two or three of the garments or accessories that go to make up our daily quota of dress.

And now some of the little specialty shops that go in for the newest things are showing sets consisting of skirt and hat. One such set is made of figured chiffon and wide ribbon. The ribbon is bright green, and the chiffon is bright green and dull gray, with flecks of yellow and touches of black. The skirt consists of wide strips of chiffon—six inches wide, perhaps—between equal widths of ribbon, running of course round about. The hat is made of the silk over a buckram frame, with flat points,

of folded chiffon on brim and crown for trimming.

Two-Tone Negligees. There is a veritable rage for two-tone negligees. Orchid and pink, blue and maize, pink and blue, violet and white, gray and rose, and so on. The usual way is to have the satin slip of white or flesh tone, topped by a filmy overslip of two colors in georgette or chiffon. The slip may be loosely belted, but ordinarily the over-drapery falls in opulent folds from shoulder to ankles.

Clean Corsets. Corsets may be cleaned at home by laying on a marble-topped wash stand and brushing with a stiff brush and good white soap and water. Finally, dip the brush into clear warm water and scrub again; then dry with rough towels.

Girdle Variety. Girdles are allowed to take all sorts of liberties by the designers of smart costumes, and one never can tell how or where they may be found.

WASHINGTON CITY SIDELIGHTS



Here's Laundry Hint Gleaned From the Marines

WASHINGTON.—Information always comes in handy, especially when you hook it while fishing for something else. As the American and French flags were raised at the celebration of Bastille day every man on the Ellipse took off his hat except the marines on guard.

A patriotic young lady, who is going to heaven when she dies, provided she takes as good care of her soul as of her glassy pink finger nails, objected to the omission, but as no one paid the least attention to her, that was all there was to that—except.

A woman who happened to be standing next a uniformed youngster on camp leave inquired into the matter. Being a sociable chap, glad of the chance to talk to so obviously a new woman, he told of soldier life generally, but he came at last to the inside information that: "Every marine is his own chief."

This explains for you why it is that some uniforms look so much niftier than others, from a laundry point of view. Also, it may account for a wise government's changing army blue for a color that won't show dirt. You have to know the reason of a thing to have proper respect for its value.

A marine has to wash a uniform every day—and he has four, unless it may be more or less, for a listener gets the wires crossed now and then—and he uses a brush instead of a washboard, which saves wear and tear on the garments, to say nothing of his knuckles and immortal soul.

So now you know what to do when tubbing time comes to help you win the war, and also—which is really more important—the lady of the glassy pink nails will find from this important document just why the marines kept on their hats.

Woman Is Going to Insist on Tucks and Frills

FASHION hasn't worn cotton since the war. Everything is silk. The clerk said it to a mere everyday customer who had dared to mention petticoats. With the information went a couple of shrugs that told each other that of course some women would continue to stick to cotton, with another shrug to finish the inference with the proper shading of scorn.

Official information is a handy thing to own, but it has its drawbacks. It put worry lines between the eyes of the customer as she left the shop, wondering what is going to happen with skirts on the blink. But she might have saved herself the wear and tear of her emotions, for the first person she saw when she got outside was a broom-handle sister who insisted upon wearing her tucks and frills to the very bench of the River of Styx. And after that, at comforting intervals, came:

A tremendously stout woman who didn't give a hang for straight fronts, but wore her contour as unconcernedly as if she were the first edition de Mlle. d'Alce, diked off in spotty black lawn.

A middle-aged woman with the sort of Roman chin that will insist upon what it wants until kingdom come, and one of the things the woman apparently wanted first then to the extent of possessing in all its glory was a white skirt showing lace inserts under blue flowered mull.

There were others, but these will serve, so the customer's worry lines went out of business, and as woman must express herself or die she passed before a plaster lady in a store window—a passe plaster lady, chipped a trifle and clothed in a shopworn suit marked down.

"Was ladies may do as they pleased please, but you and I and the rest of us runs of the mill are going to stick to our coats, even after the war, when knickers come in fashion."

And anybody who supposes that plaster lady failed to smile response is simply not acquainted with plaster ladies.

Proof That Kind Act Is Not Always Appreciated

AN automobile stood in front of a theater. It was an imposing car of the theater—movie—and as its owner came out of the theater—movie—and was getting aboard, two girl children asked with the wheedling confidence—some call it impudence—that goes with innocence and shedding teeth:

"Say, mister, give us a ride. Jinny ain't never been in a nauty-moblie."

The man paid no attention and whizzed away.

They were only tads of the street, but it would have been worth while, perhaps, to give two stepchildren of fortune a memory that might have lasted them a lifetime.

And perhaps, again, have got the host arrested for kidnapping—you never can tell. It seems the right thing always to do a kindly action offhand, but consider the case of one friendly man who lives up Capitol hill way.

Being a stranger here for responsible war work, he naturally gets a bit lonely for oldtime friends and associations, but being also a wholesome and buoyantly healthful person, soul and body, takes all the pleasures that come his way and always does his best to pass them on. The other afternoon his car was at the curb, and he was in conversation just then for the friend in the house to go riding, he humored the children next door who had been begging him for ponies, cones and the like, by taking two of them for a ride. When he returned after a short spin it was supposed that was all there was to it, but, dear me, no! The mother objected to a strange man's taking her children in his car.

So, you see, you never can tell.

Possibly Wartime Conditions Brought This About

HE WAS the happiest man in Washington. That's a pretty broad statement, but he said it himself, and he ought to know. "You see, it is this way," he was heard to say: "For many months I had been eating around, here and there and everywhere. And something always bothered me. Maybe you have experienced it. In winter and summer it is always the same, only the medium is changed."

"Talk United States? Sure! What I'm complaining about is that in wartime Washington—in winter, say—you can't ever get your second cup of coffee as hot as the first, or with as much cream in it. And in summer the second glass of ice tea is warm. Ask me not why this is true. There is no valid reason why the second cup of coffee should be as hot as the first, or why the second cup should be 'darker' instead of 'light.' Nor have I ever been able to find a real excuse for your second glass of ice tea coming to you lukewarm, with an invisible piece of ice in it."

"I threatened, bemoaned and bewailed, and all were of no avail. I must go through life, I thought, accepting a lukewarm second cup of coffee and a tepid second glass of ice tea."

"But now all that is changed. My second cup of coffee is steaming and my second glass of ice tea looks like an iceberg afloat on an amber sea. Oh, boy!"

Head of Housing Bureau Is Busy Man These Days

"DON'T you want to sleep in the park?" was the question asked chubby four-year-old motherless Thomas at the housing bureau of the local council of national defense. Little Thomas' eyes filled with tears. He had come all the way from Alabama to Washington, "where Woodrow Wilson was at." He had come to "help daddy lick the kaiser," but he hadn't expected to sleep in the park.

Thomas and his one older brother and two older sisters, all under twelve, constituted a real problem for Edwin S. Hoge, secretary in charge of the housing bureau.

Thomas' father had come to do war work in Washington. He was not to be munificently paid. His four children had to live somewhere, and no one wanted to have war-working children in the house.

While wee Thomas was being interviewed Thomas' father was out in the edge of town trying to persuade a woman who had several rooms to rent to take him with his small family.

Whether Thomas slept in the park or not was not ascertained by the reporter. Probably he did not, for he was making lots of friends already at the housing bureau.

"The widow with children and the widower with children constitute our greatest problem," said Mr. Hoge. "Please ask the patriotic citizens of Washington to open their homes and hearts to such motherless or fatherless children."

SCRAPS

Japanese use star fish for fertilizer, as they contain almost 5 per cent of nitrogen.

There are 782 varieties of Aretia flowers, which have but two colors, white and yellow.

The farmers' party in New York state threatens to put a ticket of its own into the political field.

Family cooks at New Orleans have organized and demand a wage rate of \$25 a month and their keep.

For fighting fires in cellars or the holds of vessels a revolving nozzle has been invented that can scatter 1,400 gallons of water a minute over an area of 125 feet square.

The Brazilian government has decreed that products offered for sale as butter must contain at least 80 per cent of butterfat and not more than 15 per cent of acid content.

A Danish inventor's process for making an artificial marble that stands exposure to weather and is sold as hard and strong as the genuine will be employed on an extensive scale by a Norwegian company.

A conference was recently held in England to provide parents with advice and information on the various professions and occupations open to girls.

Vessels lined with metal that will conduct electricity to heat liquids as they are poured from one to another have been patented by an inventor in Pennsylvania.

Norway expects to produce 100,000 tons of peat for fuel this year and Denmark 500,000 tons, the former country having 216 machines at work as compared with 55 last year.

The Chinese have observed their annual dragon boat festival since 490 B. C. wherever streams in China will permit use of long dragon boat paddles with which the boats are propelled.

A Swedish inventor is reported to have devised a satisfactory means of transferring electric power to self-propelled motor plows and other farm machinery.

To notify his mother of his safe arrival at camp, Bud Newman released a homing pigeon that he had carried with him. In four hours after he arrived at Port Thomas, Covington, Ky., his mother in Pittsburgh was notified.

Canada's Big Canal.

The Welland canal, in Canada, carries navigation around Niagara Falls and connects Lakes Erie and Ontario. It is 27 miles long, was built by Canada and was opened in 1833 and cost about \$30,000,000.

Yes, It Does!

"It kind o' ciles a man, dat prides hisself on sedin' how much work he kin do," said Uncle Eben, "to hear some man braggin' cause he doesn't have to do no work at all."

Things Worth Knowing.

Guard within yourself that treasure kindness. Know how to give without hesitation, how to lose without regret, how to acquire without meanness. Know how to replace in your heart by the happiness of those you love, the happiness that may be wanting in yourself.—F. W. Fisher.

Area of Greenland.

Corrections made recently to maps of Greenland have shown it to be about 150,000 square miles larger than formerly believed.

CITY POINT
Rev. Koehle of Alma Center
services at the church Sunday.
Rev. H. Hachler will preach next Sunday.
F. Nelson, wife and two sons and
grandson visited from the city
at Camp Robinson over Sunday.
J. Franson and family visited with
friends at Berlin Sunday.
Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Haskel
of Berlin are looking after their in-
terests here.
School began Monday with Mrs.
Hachler as primary teacher and Miss
Parker of Pittsville as principal.
F. M. Pate's children have scarlet
fever.
Rev. Luthan left Monday for
Chicago where he will be a Y. M. C.
A. worker for Uncle Sam.
Mr. Rasmussen of Green Bay
is visiting friends for some time here.
Peter Jested left for Camp Wed-
nesday for service.

CARD OF THANKS
We wish to express our heart-
felt thanks to the kind neighbors
and friends who so thoughtfully ex-
tended their assistance during the
sickness of our beloved daughter.
Also for their kind sympathy and
many floral offerings after her
death.
Mrs. E. G. Dunigan and Family.

THE
New Meat Market
Cor. 2nd and Vine Sts
SPECIALS FOR SATURDAY

Beef
No. 1 Pot Roast 18c
No. 1 Rib Boiling Beef 15c
Choice Beef Stew 18c
Boneless Roast Beef 25c
Hamburger 22c
Choice Beef Tenderloin 28c
Very Tender Sirloin Steak 22c
Very Tender Porter House 22c
Very Tender Round Steak 22c
Beef Liver, good and fresh 10c
Beef Hearts 12 1/2c

Pork
Pork Roast 27c
Fresh Spareribs 18c
Fresh Side Pork 27c
Fresh Pork Liver 8c
Leaf Lard 29c

Mutton
Fancy Leg Mutton 25c
Choice Loin Mutton 20c
Choice Shoulder Mutton 20c
Mutton Chops 22c
Mutton Stew 18c

Veal
Leg Veal 28c
Loin Veal 25c
Shoulder Veal 22c
Veal Stew 20c

Smoked and Salt Meats
No. 1 Reg. Hams 32c
No. 1 Picnic Hams 23c
Very Best Bacon by the slab 35c
Very Good Bacon by the slab 28c
Fat Salt Pork 22c
Bologna Sausage 20c
Pressed Ham 27c
Mince Ham 25c

WANT COLUMN
FOR RENT—Three furnished rooms
for light housekeeping, will make
a pleasant place for training school
girls. Mrs. A. Stokles, 435, 9th
Ave.
FOR RENT—Small flat over the
Haydock building on First street
south, water, lights and toilet. A
cheap place for small family. In
quire of A. B. Sator at Tribune
office.
FOR RENT—Haydock building on
First Street south. Will rent for
storage for furniture, etc. A. B.
Sator, Tribune office.
FOR SALE OR RENT—A 7 room
house on Grand Avenue, close to
Edison school, worth \$15, but will
be rented for \$10 per month. Will
also sell or trade my 40 acre farm,
also 80 acres in town of Seneca, 3
miles from this city. All will be
sold very cheap. Mrs. Mathilda
Schneider, Rt. D. 5, box 64.

MAN WANTED—To drive auto and
do some yard work. Phone 294.
WANTED—Girl for kitchen and
family laundry work. Hotel
Dixon.
FOR SALE—Ford truck, one ton,
one drive, stake, body, has not
been run over 600 miles. Reason
for selling has purchased larger
truck. McKeecher-Hosier Co. 21

FOR SALE—7000 feet of lumber,
pine and some hardwood planks.
C. H. Hossler, 1 mile west of Pack-
ing House.
HOUSE TO RENT—No. 879 Fourth
Ave. N. west side, rent \$9.00.
Water and electric lights paid by
tenant. F. MacKinnon.
WANTED—Wanted address of owner
of Sorghum mill that will be in
operation this fall. John Liebb,
Grand Rapids, Grand Rapids, R. 1.
11*
FOR RENT—7 room house on Baker
street, known as the Ed. Friday
property.
HOUSE FOR RENT OR SALE—
Cheap if taken at once, 323
Seventh St. Mrs. P. Swartz, Tel.
764 or 261.
WANTED—At once girl for general
work at Commercial Hotel. 11

CORRECT GLASSES
All Opticians Claim To
Make Them—
I make the EYES PROVE
the GLASSES are CORRECT
or they do not leave my estab-
lishment.
If your GLASSES are correct
today, you can see PERFECT-
LY, if not; the GLASSES should
be discarded and CORRECT
GLASSES worn—do not ex-
periment—visit
LOUIS REICHEL

**KNITTING PROSPECTS FOR
THE RED CROSS**
National Headquarters advises us
that:
(a) The stock of yarn is 1,400-
000 pounds and while additional
yarn may be obtained, the total will
be considerably under the 10,000,000
pounds used last year.
(b) The Red Cross has in ad-
dition ready for distribution 1,000-
000 sweaters, 134,000 mittens,
284,000 wristlets, 228,000 holme-
ts and 1,228,000 pairs of socks, which,
with new articles to be made, will
meet the more urgent needs of our
men during the coming winter.
(c) From September 1, 1917 to
June 30, 1918, the Red Cross dis-
tributed 5,875,000 knitted articles
to our army and navy and also sent
870,000 knitted articles to the Red
Cross commissions in France and
Italy.
The War Industries Board re-
quests that all chapters secure yarn
thoroughly through the Division
Bureaus of Supplies.

CARD OF THANKS
I wish to extend my heartfelt
thanks to the kind neighbors and
friends who so thoughtfully extended
their assistance during my recent
bereavement.
Mrs. Lottie Parvys.

GERARDS MY FOUR YEARS IN GERMANY
is coming to Daly's Theatre, Sept.
14-15, popular price, Matinee 10
and 15c, nights 10-15-25c plus war
tax.

RUDOLPH
Don't forget the dance at Ru-
dolph Sept. 10. Speltz Bros.
orchestra.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Pfund and son,
Reuben, of Appleton autoed here
Thursday and called on old friends.
They used to own the farm where
Henry Cochrane now lives, having
sold to Aug. Jacoby about 17 years
ago. They had many improvements.

Mr. and Mrs. Bat Shurkey ac-
companied Mr. and Mrs. Jim Case to
Muskegon Thursday and returned
home Friday.
Mr. and Mrs. K. J. Marceau are
enjoying over the arrival of a baby
boy born Aug. 29th.

Mr. and Mrs. John Joosten and
son, Albert, daughters, Minnie and
Della left Thursday in their auto for
a trip to Clintonville, Marion and
Little Chute, returning home Tues-
day.

Marilee Ratelle returned home
Thursday from a few days visit with
relatives in Grand Rapids.
Mrs. Louise Burns of Stevens
Point arrived here Thursday noon to
visit her sister, Mrs. K. J. Marceau.
Mr. and Mrs. Len Schneider and
son, Harold, of Grand Rapids spent
Saturday and Sunday at the N. C.
Hotel home. Mr. Schneider leaves
Monday for Duluth to work in the
ship yards.

John Wilkins spent the past week
in Chicago going down by auto with
his prospective brother-in-law.
Peter and Jack Joosten left Satur-
day to enter the service of Uncle
Sam.

Albie Hoover and family of Pitts-
ville autoed here Sunday and visited
Mrs. Evelyn Crockett.
Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Fisher of Byron
and Mr. and Mrs. Lambertson of
Grand Rapids autoed here Sunday to
visit Mrs. Evelyn Crockett.

The Threshers have visited this
part of the country the past week.
Miss Mary Kujawa left here Sun-
day noon for Stevens Point where
she will take a course at the business
college.
Miss Hope Athropo of Stevens
Point visited the school here Wed-
nesday to bid her school mates
good-bye as she is going to attend
the Stevens Point school this year.

A. J. Kujawa, entertained his
parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Kujawa
and sister, Mrs. Nick Urbanoski and
family of Stevens Point this past
Sunday.

REMINGTON
The remains of Wm. Stout of Bab-
cock arrived here on Tuesday who
died at the Soldiers' Home in Mil-
waukee. He will be buried on Fri-
day from the Catholic church at Bab-
cock. Mr. Stout is survived by four
sons and one daughter. They are
James, Isaac, Edward and Alfred and
Marie Stout who was his faithful at-
tendant and comforter during all his
illness. His wife and son, Grover,
preceded him in death four years
ago. The family have the sympathy
of all their friends. Mr. Stout was
an old resident of Babcock and was
well known and respected by all.
He enlisted in the army in our war
with south when but 16 years old and
served his country during the four
years of war.
R. Kruger of Dexterville was bur-
ied on Monday, Sept. 2, at the Dexter-
ville cemetery. The funeral was
largely attended. Mr. Kruger was
an old resident of Dexterville and was
highly respected. He served his
country during the Civil war. He
leaves to mourn his death a widow
and three married children, Mrs. E.
Ward of Babcock, Mrs. F. Hunsinger
of Minocqua, and Fred Kruger of Ne-
koma. The bereaved family have
the sympathy of this community in
their sorrow.
Carl Sanger is on the sick list.
Carl Walzer of Pittsburg, Pa., is
the guest of J. P. Lowe for the past
two days.
Ruben Emerson and Henry Wales
of this place left today for the
training camp.
Mrs. Alice Batty and son, James
of Madison, visited at the home of her
parents.
Miss Helen Wipfli of Ne-
visited her friend, Helen Wipfli last
evening at the Lowe home.
School opened in District No.
2 with Miss Helen Wipfli of Ne-
koma as teacher.
Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Sanger autoed
to Nekoma on Sunday.
Miss Elsie Sanger of Grand Rapids
was the guest of her grandparents
here last week.
Mrs. A. Haas is seriously ill at her
home.

VANDRIESEN
Miss Lillian Berard visited Sun-
day afternoon with Mrs. C. E. Duck.
Chas. LaBrot and wife of Colburn
visited Sunday at the Andrew Carlson
home.
Mrs. M. S. Winegarden and Mrs. I.
Jero were visiting at Grand Rapids
Tuesday and Wednesday.
Mrs. Ethel Miller and baby, and
Mrs. Richard Carlson and baby spent
Monday with their cousin, Mrs. Wm.
Clark at Leola.
Mrs. J. P. Potts and daughter,
Gladys, spent Thursday afternoon
with Mrs. J. R. Lyness.
Mr. and Mrs. L. Olson and son,
Donnie, attended a show at Grand
Rapids Saturday evening.
Quite a few from this way attend-
ed church at the Bell school house on
Sunday and all report a fine sermon.
Andrew Carlson is numbered with
the sick this week.
Harve Evans and family were up
here last Sunday looking after their
crops.

USED LUMBER FOR SALE—
About 20,000 board feet of dimen-
sion, ship lap and frame for barn 40
ft. by 100 ft. Call or write Road
Construction Co., office phone 613. 11

Col. George Hamel, who is en-
gaged in farming southeast of the
city this summer, was among the call-
ers at the Tribune office this morn-
ing. Mr. Hamel reports that crops
are all first class out his way.

SHEPHERD PONEY FOR SALE—
I offer a fine Shepherd poney, bar-
ness, rig and saddle, all for \$75.
Chas. Miller, phone 253. Res. 555
Adams St., west side, Grand Rapids.
61*

WOOD COUNTY COW TESTING ASSOCIATION NO. 1
Report for August 1918
It will be noticed that the August report does not contain as many thirty
and forty pound cows as did the June and July reports. We all know this
is due to the extremely hot weather and flies. Also in many cases the
lack of sufficient pasturage has caused a decrease. It is hoped that Sep-
tember will bring up a better record, as the late rains and cooler weather
must do this by reviving the pastures.
There are no doubt some members of our association that are dis-
appointed with the tests of some of their cows. Once in a while the month-
ly finds a cow that tests considerably lower than she did the month
before. This usually is due to the physical condition of the cow at the
time of testing. The quantity of milk given also affects the test. A
large amount of milk will not test as high as a small amount from the
same cow.
It is best to provide plenty of good clean milk to each cow at milking
time. Salt is an aid to the production of high-testing milk.
It may be well to remind some members of our association that it is
impossible for any member to drop out before the year is up. It is im-
possible for any member to satisfy over you, even though he does his level
best. Dues will be collected whether members test or not before the
year is completed. It is hoped that in justice to your fellow-members
you keep up the good work by sticking to it, and know just what your
herd is doing every month of the year. All progressive dairymen who
are going to get ahead in the dairy industry are members of a testing
association.

Several of the association members sired their timothy hay this sum-
mer, and several are intending to sile their timothy crops this fall. In
general is very promising at the present time, and another three weeks
or so without frost will see a bumper corn crop, even though it was not
planted until late in June. This surely is encouraging to us all.

Owner of Cow	Name of Cow	Breed	Age	Fresh	Lb.
J. C. Klotter & Sons, No. 40	R. H.	2	1-25-18	41.7	
J. C. Klotter & Sons, No. 37	R. H.	2	4-28-18	31.5	
W. E. McDonald, Browning	G. H.	2	6-1-18	31.3	
Joe Van de Wetering, Johanna	G. H.	10	5-3-18	40.0	
C. H. Imig, I. Joh. Dimah	R. H.	2	3-18	31.7	
C. H. Imig, I. Joh. Crescent	R. H.	2	1-25-18	39.6	
C. H. Imig, I. Joh. Dimah	R. H.	2	4-25-18	44.7	
C. H. Imig, I. Joh. Dimah	R. H.	2	5-18	32.9	
C. H. Imig, I. Joh. Dimah	R. H.	2	3-25-18	50.5	
C. H. Imig, I. Joh. Dimah	R. H.	2	5-18	40.7	
C. H. Imig, I. Joh. Dimah	R. H.	2	3-18	32.0	
C. Van Asten, Rosie	G. H.	2	6-9-18	32.4	
Paul Zornke, Pearl	G. H.	2	1-24-17	31.0	
D. J. Jorgensen, No. 11	G. H.	2	4-18	45.4	
Chas. Tomfohrde, Rose	R. H.	4	4-18	45.4	
Chas. Tomfohrde, Glen Nora	R. H.	4	4-18	45.4	
Chas. Tomfohrde, Brindle	R. H.	4	4-18	45.4	
Chas. Tomfohrde, Beauty	R. H.	4	4-18	45.4	
A. P. Bean, Maria	R. H.	9	12-22-17	45.5	
A. P. Bean, Jane	R. H.	5	1-20-18	35.9	
H. J. Bussuener, Rosa	R. H.	2	4-18	30.5	
H. J. Bussuener, Prospect	R. H.	1	1-18	40.2	
H. J. Bussuener, Johanna	R. H.	7	2-13-18	40.5	
T. H. Hunsinger, Pearl	R. H.	2	6-5-18	30.1	

W. W. CLARK, Secretary. WILLIAM ANDERSON, Tester.

Cabbage and Sausage Grand
Rapid Woman's Diet
"I have doctored with the best
doctors in the United States. Some
said one thing and some another
was ailing me and all wanted to cut
me open, but May's Wonderful
Remedy saved me, so now I eat cab-
bage, sausage and anything I want
to. Nothing hurts me." It is a sim-
ple, harmless preparation that re-
moves the catarrhal mucus from the
intestinal tract and allays the in-
flammation which causes practically
all stomach, liver and intestinal ail-
ments, including appendicitis. One
dose will relieve money re-
fused.—Otto's Pharmacy.

MARKET REPORT
Hens 20c
Roosters 18c
Geese 12-14c
Ducks 10-12c
Pork dressed 20-22c
Veal 18-20c
Butter 30-41c
Eggs 25c
Hay, Timothy \$20-\$22
Oats 64c
Rye \$1.02
Wheat Flour \$12.94
Rye Flour \$11.50

**It's the lasting quality and rich
tobacco taste that makes Real
Gravelly Chewing Plug cost
you no more to chew than
ordinary plug.**

**Peyton Brand
Real Gravelly
Chewing Plug**
10c a pouch—and worth it

P. B. Gravelly Tobacco Company
Danville, Virginia

Wm. Kronstedt sold his 40 acre
farm in the town of Sigel on Wednes-
day to Lee Anderson, consideration
\$4,000. Mr. Kronstedt then pur-
chased the 80 acre farm of John
Olson, for \$8,000. The deals were
made by Attorney J. J. Jeffrey.

POTATOES WILL HELP
Because so much land usually planted
to potatoes has grown grain this sea-
son, there will be a demand for all
the potatoes produced, and at good
prices.
Prepare to harvest them in the best
manner at the right time and then
protect them from harm after they
are harvested.
Don't let a temporary shortage of
funds cause you to too long defer
your preparations for the harvest.
Come in and explain the situation to
us. It is probable we can help you.

Bank of Grand Rapids
West Side

HOME BANK FOR HOME ADVANCEMENT

FARMS SOLD
Wm. Kronstedt sold his 40 acre
farm in the town of Sigel on Wednes-
day to Lee Anderson, consideration
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Come in and explain the situation to
us. It is probable we can help you.

Bank of Grand Rapids
West Side

HOME BANK FOR HOME ADVANCEMENT

New Fall Apparel for Every Member of the Family

2 Per Cent Discount
We give 2 Per Cent Discount on all
Purchases. Bring \$50. in Cash Slips
and Receive \$1.00 in cash.

JOHNSON & HILL CO.
Grand Rapids, Wisconsin.

Mail Orders
Send us your Mail Order for anything
you desire in Attractive Fall Merchan-
dise or Wearing Apparel.

Here, Lovely New Models Await the Woman who is Discriminating in Her Dress Ideals

Here Are Fashion's Latest Creations at Prices the
Same and Lower than Garments of Inferior Style
and Design.

The New Fall Coats
Full breezes are commencing now to make one feel the approaching
chill of colder seasons. You will welcome this excuse to begin wearing
one of our new practical coats; designed for style and service, and a war
time fall and winter.

Experiment has shown garment manufacturers that beauty and charm
need not be sacrificed to practicality. You will see that this is true the
next time you visit our women's apparel section and view our large selection
of new fall coats. Prices ranging from \$85.00 down to \$13.95.

The New Fall Suits
Strictly tailored, straight line effects are accepted as authentic style
in suits for fall and winter. By their very simplicity, these new suits are
known and approved. The overtrimmed suit of seasons past has been
replaced in popularity by suits trimmed with buttons and with fur.

These are New York styles and therefore our styles. New York
leads and we follow the accepted fashion authority.
All in all, this development has produced many clever and smart
creations. Their appeal lies in grace of line and beautiful tailoring. You
will admire the New York models we have brought to you.

Prices ranging from \$65.00 down to \$24.75

The New Fall Dresses
In any material you desire for fall and winter wear—satin and serge
combinations, jerseys, serges, crepes, or foulards, we can show you a great
number of distinctive models.

Few women know exactly what they want when they go to buy a
dress. They naturally take the one they prefer of the assortment they
have seen. Why not choose from our larger assortments where com-
plete satisfaction is assured because of the extra large choice afforded you.

Come and see us first or last as you please, but do not choose until
you see our beautiful fall dresses.

Prices ranging from \$42.50 down to \$9.75



Men's Shirts . . Caps . . Hats . . Hose . . Underwear

Men! Our New Fall Shirts are Here. Many
men have been waiting for this an-
nouncement to replenish their shirt needs from new
assortments.
All colors and patterns are represented in our
large stock. You will take pleasure in the selection.
\$2.00, \$1.75, \$1.50, \$1.25 and \$1.00

In Numerous Styles
The Latest for Fall

In All Desired Colors
Men's Hose in standard col-
ors, brown, black, blue and
gray may be had in all sizes.
Good quality cotton 25c
at
Good quality Silk 50c
at
Extra quality Silk 65c
at

Medium Weight for Fall
It will soon be time
to change underwear
for the medium weight
suit, that resists fall
chill, and prevents the
frequent cold.
We have the medium
weight in either cotton
or wool as your choice
dictates.
Medium weight cotton,
full length Union suits
at \$1.75
Two-piece Suits, per
garment 85c
Medium weight Wool, full length Union
suits at \$4.25
Two-piece Suits, per garment \$1.45

USED LUMBER FOR SALE—
About 20,000 board feet of dimen-
sion, ship lap and frame for barn 40
ft. by 100 ft. Call or write Road
Construction Co., office phone 613. 11

Men's Hose
Of special importance and
worthy of particular men-
tion are new Fall Crushers.
Colors in Seal, Irish, Emer-
ald, Pearl, Tan and Gray.
Medium brims, stylishly
turned and slightly higher
crowns to be worn as de-
sired.
When you see our selec-
tion you will know that here-
in lies the one you want.
\$1.50 down to 75c

Hats
You will find any desired
model in our complete show-
ings.
\$4.00 or \$3.50

DR. W. E. FAIRFIELD
Surgeon
DR. W. E. FAIRFIELD
Obstetrics, Diseases of Women
Heart and Lungs
DR. E. L. GOWLES
Diseases of Children
Skin, Throat and Lungs

LOCAL ITEMS

Mrs. Dagnar Martinson departed Saturday for a visit at St. Paul.

Miss Irene Lammie visited with relatives in Marshfield over Sunday.

Mrs. Ed. Jalkan is visiting with relatives in St. Paul and Minneapolis.

—Don't forget the dance at Rudolph Sept. 10. Speltz Bros. orchestra.

Mrs. Louis Fritz returned on Friday from a three weeks visit at Minneapolis.

Mrs. Fred Ragan departed on Friday for Camp Grant to visit her husband.

Mrs. Frank Collier has returned from a visit of several weeks with relatives in Canada.

Bob Bogle of Wausau spent Sunday in the city visiting with his brother, James Bogle.

Miss Fern Olson of Milwaukee arrived in the city on Thursday to visit with friends and relatives.

Mrs. Richard Harvey of Sartell, Minn., was a guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Sam Church.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Mosher of Antigo spent several days in the city the past week visiting with relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Jensen and James Jensen spent Sunday with relatives in the town of Rock.

Miss Della Winger left Saturday for Dollar Bay, Mich., where she will teach school for the coming year.

Mrs. Carl Brennan and children of Green Bay visited at the P. G. Giffey home several days the past week.

Joseph Schuster of the town of Seneca was among the business callers at the Tribune office this morning.

Miss Mary Carroll attended the executive meeting of the Women's Council of Defense at Marshfield on Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Toller and children motored to Elroy and spent the week end there, arriving home on Monday.

Mrs. Nan Schlatterer, Bernadette and John Schlatterer are visiting with friends and relatives in Neenah this week.

Mrs. Tim Italy went to Springfield, Ill., on Wednesday to visit the home of her daughter, Mrs. R. Montgomery.

Mrs. Joe White, Sr. accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Frank Broderick of Fond du Lac are visiting in Minneapolis this week.

Miss Tella Knuth of Vesper is at the Riverside hospital where she underwent an operation for appendicitis on Thursday.

P. H. Jeffers, who is operating a limousine on the Wausau Record-Tribune, spent Monday in the city visiting with his family.

Howard Carlson returned to his home in Duluth, Minn., on Saturday after a visit of several weeks with relatives and friends.

Miss Marion Jackson and sister, Mrs. Arthur Heger, returned on Friday from Milwaukee where they have been spending the past week.

—Don't forget the dance at Rudolph Sept. 10. Speltz Bros. orchestra.

Mrs. Margaret Kruger and mother, Mrs. Jane Granger, who have been visiting for the past month at Sturgeon Bay, returned home on Thursday.

Louis Neitzel returned on Friday from Green Bay where he had been in the hospital for two weeks, having undergone an operation for appendicitis.

Messrs. Elmer Noborg and Ed. Kronholm, two of the hustling farmers of the town of Sigel, were pleasant callers at this office on Saturday.

Paul Fontaine of Minneapolis spent the past week in the city visiting at the home of his brother, A. L. Fontaine, and old time friends about the city.

Rev. and Mrs. R. Locke and son, Robert, returned on Thursday from Wausau where they have spent the past three weeks camping on McGroesen Lake.

Mr. and Mrs. Archie McMillan and family, accompanied by George McMillan returned Thursday from Wausau where they have been camping for the last two weeks.

Mrs. Carl Olson returned to her home in Springfield, Oregon, on Friday after a month's visit at the home of her sisters, Mrs. F. G. Giffey and Mrs. Win. Manning.

—We have positions for four or five more girls in our factory.

P. MacKinnon Mfg. Co.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Reiman, Carlina and Mrs. Mary Reiman were among those who went to the Marathon County Fair at Wausau last week, having gone up by auto on Thursday.

D. R. Burr of Berlin, one of the pioneer cranberry men of Wisconsin, favored this office with a pleasant call on Friday. Mr. Burr was on his way home after a trip to Red Granite where he looked after business interests.

J. R. Ragan and Carson Burl returned from Milwaukee on Saturday with a new Nash touring car which they drove up. Miss Margaret Ragan who has been visiting at Neenah, joined them at Appleton and accompanied them home.

Henry Gush of the town of Hanson was among the pleasant callers at the Tribune office on Friday while in the city on business. Mr. Gush reports everything looking first class out his way this fall with good prospects for the farmers.

Lieut. Earl Hill, who has been located at Camp Custer for some time instructing recruits, has been sent to Camp Grant the past week. This speaks very highly of the camp's ability to handle and train men.

Raymond W. Fubrecht, Director of the Biology Dept. of the Stevens Point Normal was in the city on Thursday enroute to Port Sheridan where he was going to confer with the Federal Military authorities in Reserve which is to be created at the school this fall for the young men from eighteen to twenty-one years of age.

Prof. C. W. Schwede spent several days in this city the past week packing his household goods preparatory to moving to Chicago, where he expects to spend some time pursuing his studies. Since leaving here Mr. Schwede has been at Forestville, Door county, his old home, and while there he has had a very severe attack of stomach trouble which ran him down considerably in health and left him in rather poor shape. He is gradually recovering and expects to be all right again within a short time.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Juncos of Rudolph were in the city on Friday and while here paid the Tribune office a pleasant call. Mr. Juncos states that during the electrical storm on Wednesday morning of last week that the lightning struck their house and gave them a pretty good shaking up, although nobody was hurt. Some shingles were knocked off the roof, and then the lightning came down into the kitchen and struck the corner of the cupboard, shaking up the dishes somewhat and causing them considerable anxiety for a short time. However, they consider themselves very lucky that they escaped without injury.

STUDENTS' ARMY TRAINING CORPS AT STOUT INSTITUTE

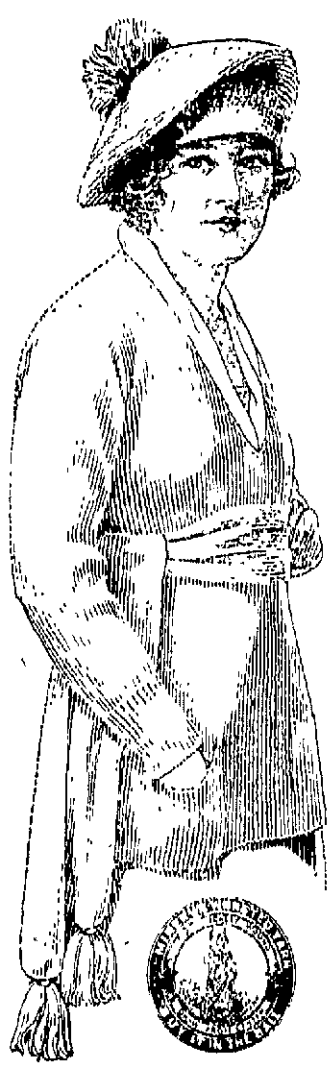
The United States government wants thousands of young men between the ages of eighteen and twenty to begin or to continue college training in the line of work for which they wish to prepare, and at the same time to make some definite preparation for military service. To encourage young men to enter college, the government has arranged to originate what are known as Students' Army Training Corps in a large number of colleges.

A large number of officers must be trained for the great army that is being organized. They will be trained in officers' training camps, and will be drawn largely from the Students' Army Training Corps, where they will have received good preliminary training for the work in the Officers' Training Camps.

The War Department has notified the president of the Stout Institute at Monmouth, Wisconsin, that a unit of the Students' Army Training Corps will be organized in that institution at the opening of the school year, September 15, 1918. Male students over eighteen years of age enlisted for United States war service when enrolled in the Institute, and will thus become members of the Students' Army Training Corps. They will be supplied with regular army uniforms and equipment, and will receive ten hours military training weekly under an officer of the United States army. Students taking this training will be eligible for enrollment in the officers' training camps later, and thus have an opportunity to secure commissions before entering upon active service.

Students enlisting in this Students' Army Training Corps will not be called to active service any earlier than if they waited to be drafted. The Stout Institute offers unusual advantages to such students. In the shops they can get training in a number of mechanical lines in which the government needs men, and thus may prepare for such service. At the same time they will be given work for which credit will be given them in the Institute courses. Teachers of the industrial arts. For several years there will be a demand for such teachers far in excess of the supply.

The president and secretary of war urge young men to enter institutions and begin their college training, and at the same time get the military training they need, under the most favorable conditions.



The Opening Show and Sale of Autumn Coats and Suits

The assortment is large in both Plush and Cloth Garments with and without Fur Collars. We suggest for early buying THE SMARTEST

Military French Coat

of the season \$29.00 Made of Heavy Wool Khaki, with smart pockets and other touches suggesting service.

Silk Sweaters

Splendid Heavy Silk Sweaters in all the popular shades, specially priced at \$9.50. Shetland Sweaters at \$7.50 & \$9.50. Minerva Sweater Yarns in all colors. Khaki or Grey Yarns in Heavy or Medium.

School Preparations

You can economize on your purchases here of:—Dresses, Mittens, Stockings, Sweaters, Ribbons, Underwear, Tablets, Pencils, Etc., also many Clearing Sale items still on Sale.

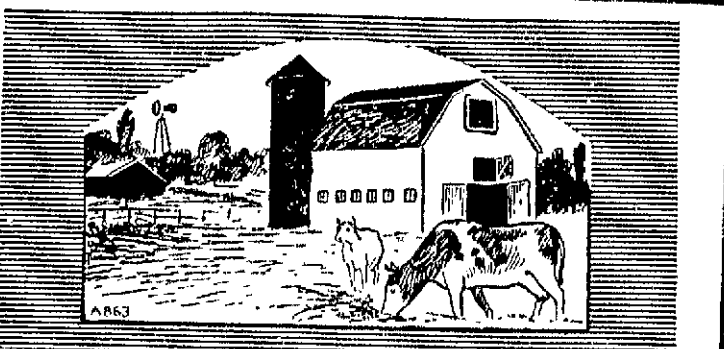
W. C. Weisel.

Let Father Do It Just Once

Then After The Washing Is Done, Bring Him Down to See the Maytag & Thor ELECTRIC AND MULTI-MOTOR WASHERS

Now on Display at our show room Ask For a Demonstration

ELECTRIC SALES CO. Street Car Terminus



HE IS PATRIOTIC WHO BUILDS A SILO! In war times the conservation of food is a patriotic act, in times of peace, an act of thrift and economy.

A SILO ON THE FARM means less acreage for stock food, hence a greater crop for human consumption.

See Us About Building Silos

W. A. MARLING LUMBER COMPANY GRAND RAPIDS, WIS.

GOODS WE HAVE THAT YOU MAY HAVE WHEN YOU HAVE TO HAVE THEM

LUMBER SHINGLES LATH-HOLDINGS SASH-DOORS MILL WORK ROOFING PAINTS-OILS GLASS

LIME PLASTER-SAND WALL BOARD CEMENT BRICK-TILE CUPOLAS VALLEY T.N. RIDGE ROLL

Back To School

An Easy [?] Lesson

A earns in 52 weeks at \$50	B earns in 52 weeks at \$18.50
Spends 2600	Spends 754
Saves 0	Saves \$208
Worth 0	Worth in 5 yrs. \$1040

Money Saved adds to Wealth and Credit, subtracts from fear, divides difficulties, multiplies confidence and power!

The First National Bank Grand Rapids, Wisconsin. "The Bank That Does Things For You."

Taking Good Care of Your Car— Means Using the Best Gasoline

and the wise motorist is taking good care of his car these days.

You may have to drive it until the war is over. Who knows?

If anything does go wrong, it isn't the easiest matter to get it repaired properly.

You can grease your own car; you can tighten up loose bolts, nuts and screws, but if your engine kicks up you have some real trouble on your hands.

USE Red Crown GASOLINE

It is made especially for automobiles. Never racks your engine. Develops an abundance of smooth, rhythmic power, and leaves a minimum of carbon deposit.

But best of all you can get it everywhere, and it is always the same.

If you fill your tank in a strange town, put in Red Crown, and you needn't worry about getting home.

23.9c Per Gallon At Standard Oil Service Station Baker and 2nd Street Standard Oil Company Grand Rapids, Wisconsin

Scandinavian Moravian Church

9:30 A. M. Sunday school.
10:30 A. M. English service.
10:30 P. M. Evening service.
Norwegian Bible Class in connection with Sunday school regularly.
Norwegian preaching service on the first Sunday morning of the month.
An exception will be made next time however. September 29th will be Norwegian and October 6th English.
Rudolph Moravian Church
Sunday school at 1:30 P. M. and preaching service at 2:30 P. M. on the first, second and fourth Sundays of the month.
The Ladies' aid society will hold its annual election meeting at the church on Thursday, September 12th.
Saratoga Union Church
Preaching service at 3 P. M. on the first Sunday of each month.

UNCLE SAM SUPPLIES FILMS

One motion-picture film is now being supplied every two weeks by the United States Department of Agriculture for release in the Universal Screen Magazine. These films show in an interesting and educational manner some of the activities of the department and of the important lessons which the department is trying to teach. Films that have already been released show work of the pig-breeds, road building, forest-fire prevention, poultry management, cattle and sheep grazing on the national forests, types of horses, cooperative berry growing in the Pacific Northwest, the Government's method of tree planting on the national forests, how the department regulates logging on the national forests, and the work of the forest ranger.

GOING TO CHICAGO

Nekoosa Tribune—O. L. Berger, superintendent of the Port Edwards sulphite mill has resigned and will go to Chicago sometime in September to enter into partnership in connection with the Fabricating Co. of which he is vice-president. Mr. Berger has been in this vicinity since 1903 when he came to Nekoosa as a chemist for the Nekoosa Paper Co. He was a member of the village board for three years, was promoted to superintendent of the Nekoosa sulphite mill and later transferred to the Port Edwards mill. He has been president of the Wisconsin Association of Paper Manufacturers and is also president of the Improvement Association of that village. As a chemist and sulphite expert he stands as high and has been of great value to the Nekoosa-Edwards Paper Company. Mr. Berger and his family have many friends here who will miss them but who wish them much prosperity and happiness in their new environment.

ON FOOD CONSERVATION

Notice to farmers, millers and grain dealers: All custom and exchange transactions at wheat, flour, mill, elevators or grain dealers must either deliver to the farmer whole wheat grain or prescribed mixed flours or sell him the required proportion of substitutes in combination with standard wheat flour. Certificates may be accepted from farmer certifying that he has purchased or had ground the required amount of substitutes.

Substitutes are cornmeal, corn flour and barley in proportion of 1 part of wheat to 1 part of substitutes or 3 parts of wheat to 2 parts of rye.

Yours truly,
C. FORS.
County Federal Food Administrator, Marshfield, Wis.

RETREATING HUNS TRY TO POISON AMERICANS

That by poisoning food and water in their recent retreat from the Marne the Germans tried to kill American soldiers whom they could not face in battle is shown both by newspaper correspondents and by official warnings issued to American soldiers by their officers.

"Not only did the Germans leave their internal machines behind, but poisoned food and water also marked their backward trail," writes Edwin L. James, special correspondent, for the New York Times, with the American army.

The Germans, characteristically, have taken time before retreating to poison the water," says Walter S. Ball, staff correspondent for the Providence Journal.

In the official warning to American soldiers under the heading "Poisoned Food," U. S. army officers caution their men that "absolutely no food should be carefully inspected and investigated."

SMITH-HAMMER

Mrs. Dora Smith and John Hammer, both of this city, were married at Stevens Point on Tuesday noon. Rev. Blake of the Baptist church performing the ceremony that made them man and wife. Mrs. Hammer will make her home in this city while Mr. Hammer is on duty at Camp Greenleaf, Florida, where he was sent on special duty in the army. Both of the contracting parties are well known in the city and have many friends here to wish them success on their journey thru life.

DRS. FAIRFIELD, BARTRAN & CO.
CLINIC BUILDING, GREEN BAY, WIS.

DR. W. K. FAIRFIELD Surg. Obstetrics, Diseases of Women Heart and Lungs	DR. J. J. ROHR Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Diseases of the Stomach and Intestines
DR. E. L. LEAPHER Diseases of Children Skin, Lungs and Bladder	DR. W. H. BARTRAN Diseases of the Stomach and Intestines

X-Ray and Chemical Laboratories

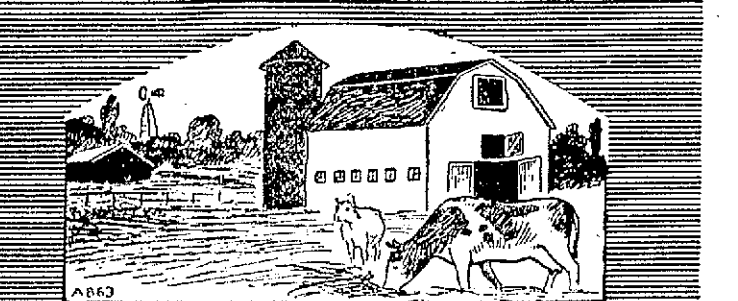
Let Father Do It Just Once

Then After The Washing Is Done,
Bring Him Down to See the
Maytag & Thor
ELECTRIC AND
MULTI-MOTOR
WASHERS

Now on Display at our show room
Ask For a Demonstration

ELECTRIC SALES CO.

Street Car Terminus



HE IS PATRIOTIC WHO BUILDS A SILO!

In war times the conservation of food is a patriotic act, in times of peace, an act of thrift and economy.

A SILO ON THE FARM
means less acreage for stock food, hence a greater crop for human consumption.

See Us About Building Silos

LUMBER SHOULDER LATHING SASH-DOORS MILL WORK ROOFING PAINTS-OILS GLASS	GOODS WE HAVE THAT YOU MAY HAVE WHEN YOU HAVE TO HAVE THEM	LIME PLASTER-SAND WALL BOARD CEMENT BRICK-TILE CUPOLAS VALLEY T.N. RIDGE ROLL
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W. A. MARLING LUMBER COMPANY
GRAND RAPIDS, WIS.

Back To School

An Easy [?] Lesson

A earns in 52 weeks at \$50	B earns in 52 weeks at \$18.50
Spends 2600	Spends 754
Saves 0	Saves \$208
Worth 0	Worth in 5 yrs. \$1040

Money Saved adds to Wealth and Credit, subtracts from fear, divides difficulties, multiplies confidence and power!

The First National Bank

Grand Rapids, Wisconsin.

"The Bank That Does Things For You."

LOCAL ITEMS.

Mrs. Dagmar Martinson departed Saturday for a visit at St. Paul.

Miss Irene Laramie visited with relatives in Marshfield over Sunday.

Mrs. Ed. Lakka is visiting with relatives in St. Paul and Minneapolis.

Don't forget the dance at Rudolph Sept. 10. Speltz Bros. orchestra.

Mrs. Louis Fritz returned on Friday from a three weeks visit at Minneapolis.

Mrs. Fred Ragan departed on Friday for Camp Grant to visit her husband.

Mrs. Frank Collier has returned from a visit of several weeks with relatives in Canada.

Bob Togie of Waupun spent Sunday in the city visiting with his brother, James Togie.

Miss Fern O'Leary of Milwaukee arrived in the city on Thursday to visit with friends and relatives.

Mrs. Richard Harvey of Sartell, Minn., was a guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Sam Church.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Mosher of Antigo spent several days in the city the past week visiting with relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Jensen and James Jensen spent Sunday with relatives in the town of Rock.

Miss Della Winger left on Saturday for Dollar Bay, Mich., where she will teach school for the coming year.

Mrs. Earl Brennan and children of Green Bay visited at the F. C. Gilkey home several days the past week.

Joseph Schuster of the town of Seneca was among the business callers at the Tribune office this morning.

Miss Mary Carroll attended the executive meeting of the Women's Council of Defense at Marshfield on Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Teller and children motored to Elroy and spent the week end there, arriving home on Monday.

Mrs. Nan Schlatterer, Bernadette and John Schlatterer are visiting with friends and relatives in Neenah this week.

Mrs. Tim Rely went to Springfield, Ill., on Wednesday to visit at the home of her daughter, Mrs. R. Montgomery.

Mrs. Joe Wheeler Sr. accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Frank Brodek of Fond du Lac are visiting in Minneapolis this week.

Miss Teila Knuth of Vesper is at the Riverview hospital where she underwent an operation for appendicitis on Thursday.

F. H. Jeffers, who is operating a linotype on the Wausau Record-Herald, spent Monday in the city visiting with his family.

Howard Carlson returned to his home in Duluth, Minn., on Saturday after a visit of several weeks with relatives and friends.

Miss Marion Jackson and sister, Mrs. Arthur Hagen, returned on Friday from Milwaukee where they have been spending the past week.

Don't forget the dance at Rudolph Sept. 10. Speltz Bros. orchestra.

Mrs. Margaret Kruger and mother, Mrs. Jane Granger, who have been visiting for the past month at Surgeon Bay, returned home on Thursday.

Louis Neitzel returned on Friday from Green Bay where he had been in the hospital for two weeks, having undergone an operation for appendicitis.

Messrs. Elmer Moberg and Ed. Krumholz, two of the bustling farmers of the town of Sigel, were pleasant callers at this office on Saturday.

Paul Fontaine of Minneapolis spent the past week in the city visiting at the home of his brother, A. L. Fontaine, and old time friends about the city.

Rev. and Mrs. R. Locke and son, Robert, returned on Thursday from Wausau where they have spent the past three weeks camping on McCrossen Lake.

Mr. and Mrs. Archie McMillan and family, accompanied by George McMillan returned Thursday from Waupun where they have been camping for the last two weeks.

Mrs. Carl Olson returned to her home in Springfield, Oregon, on Friday after a month's visit at the home of his sisters, Mrs. F. C. Gilkey and Mrs. Wm. Manning.

We have positions for four or five more girls in our factory.

F. MacKinnon Mfg. Co.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Reiman, Carlton and Mary Reiman, were among those who went to the Marathon County Fair at Wausau last week, having gone up by auto on Thursday.

D. R. Burr of Berlin, one of the pioneer cranberry men of Wausau, favored this office with a pleasant call on Friday. Mr. Burr was on his way home after a trip to Red Granite where he looked after business interests.

J. R. Ragan and Carson Burr returned from Milwaukee on Saturday with a new Nash touring car which they drove up. Miss Margaret Ragan who has been visiting at Neenah, joined them at Appleton and accompanied them home.

Henry Gash of the town of Hanscon was among the pleasant callers at the Tribune office on Friday while in the city on business. Mr. Gash reports "everything" looking first class for his fall with good prospects for the farmers.

Lieut. Earl Hill, who has been located at Camp Custer for some time instructing recruits, has been sent to Camp Grant for the next 60 days. This speaks very highly for Earl's ability to handle and train men.

Raymond W. Fairchild, Director of the Biology Dept. of the year, but that their corn does not look any better there than it does in Wood county. He states that their oats down in that country turned out this year, and that the farmers were all well satisfied with the crops.

Chilton Times—Judge John M. Becker of Monroe who was convicted at Eau Claire for making disloyal remarks about the war, has been sentenced to three years in federal prison. As an illustration of the irony of fate, the attorney who prosecuted him, assistant federal attorney B. R. Goggin of Grand Rapids, was a classmate of his at the University of Wisconsin, as were also attorney Wheeler of Milwaukee, who defended him, and Judge Bond before whom he was tried. Attorney Goggin is a Calumet county boy, a son of the late Hugh Goggin and one of the most noted criminal lawyers in the state.

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J. E. Johnston spent Tuesday in Wausau on business.

Frank Dudley is home from Camp Grant on a brief furlough.

Mr. and Mrs. Chris. Steinka spent Sunday with relatives in Merrill.

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Ben Hegar on Aug. 31st.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Knoll visited in Wausau on Sunday and Monday.

Mrs. Geo. Moulton has returned from a visit with relatives at Tomahawk.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Johnson of Vesper were in the city shopping on Tuesday.

Ben Hansen returned on Tuesday evening from a week's business trip to Chicago.

Mrs. Henry Habeck of the town of Sigel was among the business callers at the Tribune office on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Walters of Monroe were in the city Saturday having driven down by auto that evening.

Mrs. Wm. Knocke of Fond du Lac is spending a week in the city visiting at the home of Dr. and Mrs. A. L. Ridgman.

Mike Zabawa who has charge of a dredge in Minnesota arrived home on Tuesday to visit the remainder of the week with his family.

Michael Cieslard returned on Monday from Almond and Ripon where she had spent several days visiting with friends.

Mrs. Albert Waldvogel received word on Monday that her nephew, Edward, who had been killed in action in France.

Mrs. Lorinda Brown who has been in Wausau the past week, underwent an operation for a goitre in the St. Mary's hospital on Tuesday.

Chester Ridgman, who has been home on a furlough for some time expects to leave on Tuesday for Fort Bayard, N. M. to join his regiment.

Geo. P. Hambrecht of Madison spent Monday and Tuesday in the city circulating among his friends and looking after some business matters.

Mrs. M. J. Powers of Nekosia underwent an operation for appendicitis at Riverview hospital last week. She has since been getting along nicely.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin Franson of Chicago and Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Sumner motored to Berlin on Saturday to spend a day with Mr. and F. J. Hart.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Anderson and daughter returned in their auto on Friday from Milwaukee where Mr. Anderson spent five weeks in the harvest fields.

Fred Zwicke received word on Monday to the effect that his nephew, Louis Zwicke, had been killed in action in France. He was a son of Rudolph Zwicke of Marshfield.

The masons and brick layers had a picnic up the river on Sunday for their families. A big chowder was cooked by Geo. Moulton and a fine time was had by those in attendance.

John M. Worklund, is seriously ill at his home on the west side with cancer of the stomach and the attending physician has no hopes for his recovery.

Claude Lynn who has been employed as assistant bookkeeper at the Johnson & Hill Co. store for several years has resigned his position.

W. F. Kellogg of this city and Frank Reed of Necedah left on Tuesday for North Dakota where they intend to hunt chickens and ducks for a time. They are making the trip by automobile.

John Hammer left on Tuesday for Stevens Point in response to a call for the army, he having registered in Fortage county. John did not know what his destination was going to be when he left here.

Sgt. Lloyd Allie, who is located at Camp Baritan, N. J., spent Sunday in the city with his wife. Mr. Allie departed on Monday for Chicago where he will assist in driving a truck train east.

Ex-Chief of Police, James Gibson departed on Monday for the Jacob Searls cranberry marsh where he will have charge of the cranberry house during the picking season. He expects to be gone about a month.

We have just received 56 carloads of Birch slab wood. Enter your order while we have the wood to sell.

F. MacKinnon Mfg. Co.

Miss Mary Jones left on Monday for Nekosia where she will take up her work of teaching in the public schools. Miss Jones had a very flattering offer to go to Gary, Indiana to teach in the schools there, but decided to go to Nekosia.

Mr. and Mrs. L. A. De Guere and Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Boles returned on Monday from a five days auto trip in the northern part of the state in the vicinity of Rhinelander and Trout Lake. They report fine roads and an enjoyable outing.

Miss Anna Bronkalla of Milwaukee is home for a two weeks visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Bronkalla. Miss Amanda Bronkalla and Clara of Chicago who have been guests at the Bronkalla home returned to their homes on Monday.

Don't forget the dance at Rudolph Sept. 10. Speltz Bros. orchestra.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Pandrich are figuring on a trip west this fall to visit their son, Frank Pandrich, who is located at Oregon City, Oregon. If they like the country out there it is possible that they will decide to continue their residence there. Mr. and Mrs. Pandrich have many friends in this section and have many friends here who will be sorry to know that they contemplate leaving.

W. J. Mann of Waukesha spent the fore part of the week in this vicinity, visiting at Appleton where his neighborhood he formerly lived. Mr. Mann reports that the crops down in Wood county. He states that their oats down in that country turned out this year, and that the farmers were all well satisfied with the crops.

Chilton Times—Judge John M. Becker of Monroe who was convicted at Eau Claire for making disloyal remarks about the war, has been sentenced to three years in federal prison. As an illustration of the irony of fate, the attorney who prosecuted him, assistant federal attorney B. R. Goggin of Grand Rapids, was a classmate of his at the University of Wisconsin, as were also attorney Wheeler of Milwaukee, who defended him, and Judge Bond before whom he was tried. Attorney Goggin is a Calumet county boy, a son of the late Hugh Goggin and one of the most noted criminal lawyers in the state.

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The Opening Show and Sale of Autumn Coats and Suits

The assortment is large in both Plush and Cloth Garments with and without Fur Collars. We suggest for early buying THE SMARTEST

Military French Coat

of the season \$29.00
Made of Heavy Wool Khaki, with smart pockets and other touches suggesting service.

Silk Sweaters

Splendid Heavy Silk Sweaters in all the popular shades, specially priced at \$9.50. Shetland Sweaters at \$7.50 & \$9.50 Minerva Sweater Yarns in all colors. Khaki or Grey Yarns in Heavy or Medium.

School Preparations

You can economize on your purchases here of:—
Dresses, Middies, Stockings, Sweaters, Ribbons, Underwear, Tablets, Pencils, Etc., also many Clearing Sale items still on Sale.

W. C. Weisel.

Taking Good Care of Your Car— Means Using the Best Gasoline

and the wise motorist is taking good care of his car these days.

You may have to drive it until the war is over. Who knows?

If anything does go wrong, it isn't the easiest matter to get it repaired properly.

You can grease your own car; you can tighten up loose bolts, nuts and screws, but if your engine kicks up you have some real trouble on your hands.

USE Red Crown GASOLINE

It is made especially for automobiles. Never racks your engine. Develops an abundance of smooth, rhythmic power, and leaves a minimum of carbon deposit.

But best of all you can get it everywhere, and it is always the same.

If you fill your tank in a strange town, put in Red Crown, and you needn't worry about getting home.

23.9c Per Gallon

At Standard Oil Service Station

Baker and 2nd Street

Standard Oil Company

Grand Rapids, Wisconsin

Where Liberty Was Born in France

Great Column of Freedom Marks Spot in Paris Where the Awesome Bastille Once Stood

Successor, Louis XVI, credited with being an amiable ruler, sent forth 14,500 on their missions of oppression.

It might well have been written over the entrance of the Bastille, "He who enters here, leaves hope behind." The place realized the darkest visions of Dante's Inferno. Separated from the streets of the city by a moat 125 feet wide and 25 feet deep, and accessible only by a drawbridge, it was like an Isle of the Dead.

In its misnamed dungeons abundant cruelties were visited upon unfortunates, prisoners, who were chained to the rock and the wall and the wheel, or chained to pillars and flogged. There were circular cells with conical tops, in which the inmates could neither stand erect, nor sit, nor lie. The roll of the sufferers of the Bastille is a long one. Various degrees of punishment were meted out to the prisoners, according to the whims of the sovereign. Some of them, like the Man with the Iron Mask, for a time a prisoner in the Bastille, were treated with consideration. They had comfortable meals, and were assigned to rooms in which there was a fair amount of light, and were even permitted to walk in the garden.

They had scant enjoyment, however, for they never knew when they would be doomed to the life of their last favored fellows. Men lived 30 and even 60 years in the Bastille, until they lost all connection with the world beyond the moat. Two that would toward the close of the eighteenth century, might change enemies to foes. The line of the Louis had no impoverished the nation that the national credit was imperiled. When Louis XVI came to the throne a debt of \$800,000,000 had been piled up, and it continued to pyramid. The common people had been footing the bill, and now came the proposal, strange to those days, that the nobility and the clergy, the privileged classes, should share the burden with the Third Estate.

It was a day of questioning and hearkening and soul searching. The words of Voltaire, Rousseau and Diderot were sinking deep into the national consciousness. Hence assemblies to talk over these proposals.

In vain were the prisons filled with agitators and the Versailles sent into exile. The storm was gathering. If the monarchy was to be sustained in its extravagance and feudalism to be upheld the limited right must be its work. But there was more to come than the murmuring words and a handful of encyclopedists. The soldiers of France, who were expected to uphold the old regime, showed that they were unwilling to kill their fathers and brothers like dogs.

The people of Paris ransacked their city until they found arms or the material for making pikes. The time had come when the rights of man should prevail, and men who are starving under tyranny are easily recruited. As the forces of the new order grew they thought with one accord of the hated symbol of that galling oppression which was the cause of all their suffering. The cry "To the Bastille!" rose from a hundred thousand throats.

Men and women armed with weapons as effective as papyrus were to be against a draught of blood against the ancient stronghold. Bullets pattered and flattened against the massive walls. The defense was half hearted, and the French guards on the battlements were soon crying "No more war!" A force greater than all the battlements ever made was at work—a public sentiment which had become a roasting fork. De launay, the governor of the Bastille, trembled before it and surrendered. Down came the crashing drawbridge and across it rushed the infuriated citizenry. The tide flowed in and out of the dim corridors and searched out the narrow cells.

As soon as there was the semblance of government arrangements were made for removing the Bastille. The work took the contractor nearly a year, although he employed a large force. There was a thriving business in its relics, for hundreds of the blocks of stone were carved into models of the prison and sold as mementoes. Locks and bolts were distributed all over the world as souvenirs.

Although the demolition of the Bastille itself proceeded, the thing for which it stood was not so easily swept aside. Foulard Germany and Austria blocked the road to liberty. We of this day, with the perspective of a century and more of history and belonging to a nation which is even now in arms against the powers which sought to foist the yoke of serfdom once more upon the

people of France, may see more clearly than even the able publicists of that period that the excesses of the French revolution grew out of desperation.

The Huns, as now, were spinning the webs of intrigue. The Teuton, then as now, living still in the middle ages, domineering, mean and selfish, was determined that France should return to slavery. Louis XVI, under the influence of his beautiful wife, Marie Antoinette, was dominated by Austria. His court was filled with German spies and Prussian emissaries.

When he found that he could not conquer his people with French artillery he pretended to accede to their demands and waited for the help of the German war lords. Escaping from Paris, he had got within a few miles of the border before he was intercepted at Varennes. It was his intent to get Germany to send her armies to compel his subjects to accept his feudal rule.

Nations become accustomed to changes of government slowly when they have been ground down under the iron heels of despotism. Rootless and blind as was their king, the people of France felt that in some way he was their father and protector and that it would be a calamity if he should turn his face from them. In the months which followed when these children of the new order, knowing the how to govern themselves, thus Louis and Marie Antoinette knew how to rule, they were slowly over them, found their country invaded by Austrians and Prussians they gave way to their rage.

They had been willing to retain even so poor a king as a constitutional ruler, and he had already put upon his head the red cap. Had he been firm enough of purpose to resist the intrigues of the central powers he might still have saved his face—and his head.

These were the days when Teuton tyranny was everywhere spreading its nets and snares. George I of England was elector of Hanover, speaking German on the British throne and knowing no English, addressing his ministers in dubious Latin. George II could talk freely in the tongue of the people when he professed to govern. George III was more German if possible than his predecessors. They had realized that Great Britain had a constitutional government and left affairs largely to the ministers. He, an exemplar of a middle age outlook, took the advice of his German mother, "George, be a king."

His obstinacy lost to Great Britain her American colonies. A German, he gave aid and comfort to France in seeking to make her vassal to the demands of her Bourbon king. His kingdom, the duke of Brunswick, lending Austria and Prussian armies, invaded France and served notice upon her National Guard that they were liable to the death of traitors.

In their exasperation, the citizens of an impoverished nation then gullible the king who was taking no steps to meet the foreign foe and was waiting the outcome of the line to subject their again to Bourbon tyranny. Hence the Commune and the Reign of Terror and these dark hours in which a nation in the throes was endeavoring to adjust itself to the problems which followed the overthrow of the Bastille.

France came up out of the republican form of government. She was enjoying peace and plenty when the Hun again crossed her borders to impose upon her a yoke which is the same as that for which stood the dark stronghold on the Seine long since destroyed.

JAPANESE DIFFICULT TO LEARN.

To learn to read ordinary Japanese—to say nothing of the luxury of being able to appreciate the nuances of style in Japanese composition—is the laborious effort of long years for Japanese themselves, writes "A Student of Japanese" in the New York Tribune. A Japanese schoolboy has to take lessons in penmanship for a matter of nine or eleven years and even then he may find himself hopelessly stumped by an oddity in an ordinary post card.

Small wonder, then, that the attempts of Westerners to learn Japanese in their own lands have been rather heart-breaking and profitless work on the whole. Yet even so, some small measure of success has been attained now and then. The old Jesuits had Japanese to teach them in their great seminary at Macao, as some of the Spanish orders had later on at Manila in the seventeenth century.

Candies From Human Fat.

Among soap anomalies may be mentioned human-fat toilet soap, known over continental Europe the past century or more and indicated by some medicinal as a superior emollient. This sounds odious, but the art of soap making is not particularly noted for fine sentiment. The fat stock was obtained from cadavers of hospital and morgue districts and tried out like any other fat. Candies for special purposes have also been made from human fat—Scientific American.

What Do You Think of That?

There is an aspect of spider and fly relation which fabulists and naturalists alike have overlooked. An observer has brought the microscope to bear on many house flies and finds that the parasite upon that hateful insect is often an immature spider. Too weak yet to spin its web it makes the fly its winged prey, and courses from place to place at the will of its captive, either until Paganus perishes naturally or presumably until the spider has grown up and is able to apply a meal of his charger.

Things Worth Knowing.

Guard within yourself that treasure kindness. Know how to give without regret, how to lose without meanness. Know how to replace in your heart by the happiness of those you love, the happiness that may be wanting in yourself.—F. W. Faber.

Area of Greenland.

Corrected and revised maps of Greenland have shown it to be about 150,000 square miles larger than formerly believed.

Early Buying Is Not Best Policy

New York.—The trade, which means the vast multitude of people engaged in the making and selling of women's apparel, has at last sounded a warning to those who buy too far ahead of the seasons, advises a well-known fashion correspondent.

The public has deplored this condition. It has been well known for several seasons that the average woman did not care to buy a straw hat in February and a velvet hat in July, or to have all her autumn clothes offered to her the first of September with the assurance that they were the fashions that would rule throughout the winter. She has been often betrayed, and that betrayal has not soothed her irritation against those who sold her the clothes.

It is the fact also that the trade in turn has found itself caught in a net that tangled and involved it, and compelled each individual to struggle for success in a manner contrary to the dictates of reason and sobriety.

Through this web of circumstances everyone has come to a feeling that something must be done in the creation of new fashions long before the season for which they are to be worn, and that the public must follow the lines laid down by the trade competitors.

Right here lies the extraordinary gamble to women in buying clothes early in the season. Right here lies one of the greatest sources of money wastage. Thousands of women, who have no way of knowing what the fashions will be at the season advances, buy what is said to be new as the season demands a change.

What they buy in September has probably been bought by the shop in June. To keep up with the rising tide of forebodingness, the manufacturers make the clothes earlier and earlier, and the ready-to-wear shops and department stores, as a rule, buy these clothes as early as the manufacturers make them, and get them out at the very moment there is a slight demand for them.

What happens next? In October and in April the real fashions come out for each season. Hundreds of women—nay, thousands—are faced with the fact that they have bought gowns, or wraps, or hats that are not in keeping with the new clothes. They have bought clothes arranged six months before the authentic exhibitions of new and seasonable apparel.

What happens next? The woman who can possibly scrape up enough money to buy a new outfit does so, and she also spends extra money on a seamstress or little dressmaker to have her other clothes remodeled. Therefore, she spends twice her allowances on clothes.

Panic Has Produced Careless Buying.

Many of the traders in apparel realize that panic and a form of commercial hysteria have resulted in a large amount of early buying, which is not fair either to the individual or to commerce. Every shopper has shared the

money. Women, feeling the press of this panic, have gotten clothes in advance of the season, and they now find that there are just as many to be had as six months ago, and that the shops and texture have changed.

It would be a far wiser method of spending one's money to buy a little, at the necessary time, representing the best there is at that moment.

There will always be material of some kind. Even if the world is reduced to whole garments of sewn figured



This suit is of striped velours, with short skirt and belted coat. Notice that the French woman has taken to wearing mannish negligee shirts of white silk with four-in-hand ties, adapted from uniforms of American war workers. Sailor hat of white felt, banded with black satin.

leaves, there is no reason why any woman should wish herself out of the picture. Let her go along with the momentum of the hour and buy and wear garments of the leaves.

The public is beginning to see the wisdom of buying a small amount at the moment it is needed. It should be preached in every possible form of propaganda that this is the wise way to live during war time. Rest assured that if the public buys up all the stock of one thing from a store, that store will be replenished the moment its supply is exhausted.

Of course, there are women who always demand quality. They prefer to have a badly cut gown, made in a past fashion, if they are sure that every thread is silk or wool, as the case may be. But the majority of women are not inclined toward accepting that system of dress.

Therefore, let us start out in a new measure of reform, as soon as this month is over, and face September with no idea of rushing into shops and buying everything that is offered because it is labeled "New." Maybe it is, and maybe it isn't. But a feeling of panic among buyers that now is the only chance to get enough clothes to carry one through the winter, results in the very thing that the government desires most to see avoided—reckless spending of money. So buy shrewdly, and not for hoarding.

If there is to be economy in clothes, let it begin this week. It is at this time, between the seasons, that a woman can take thought of her wardrobe and twist and turn it according to prevailing fashion, in a way that will serve her until styles are more settled. Then, when she has to buy much, she will buy wisely and well.

Help in Remodeling Clothes.

Here are some prophecies that may help you to be economical and wise. One of them sounds like the first aid to an injured wardrobe. It comes direct from Paris. It is that checks, stripes and mosaic blocks are widely worn in whole suits and parts of suits.

Can you imagine any piece of news more gratefully received than that which gives a woman a chance to make a new coat out of an old skirt, or the other way around?

There are colored stripes on a white background, made of heavy woolen material and built into a skirt to be worn with any slip-on unders or short jacket of colored cloth or velvet.

Skirts are narrow. As the government will allow shoes to be 8 inches from the ground, the skirts need not be lengthened. For the present they remain moderately short. What the future will bring out no one can say.

This has resulted in a certain measure of hoarding, which the government does not allow in food. It has already resulted in severe waste of individual

WASHINGTON CITY Sidelights

Here's Laundry Hint Gleaned From the Marines

WASHINGTON.—Information always comes in handy, especially when you look it while fishing for something else. As the American and French flags were raised at the celebration of Bastille day every man on the Ellipse took off his hat except the marines on guard.

A patriotic young lady, who is going to heaven when she dies, provided she takes as good care of her soul as of her glassy pink finger nails, objected to the omission, but as no one paid the least attention to her, that was all there was to that—except.

A woman who happened to be standing next a uniformed youngster on camp leave inquired into the matter and learned that no marine may take off his hat when he is wearing his belt.

Being a sociable chap, glad of the chance to talk to no obviously a nice woman, he told of soldier life generally, until he came at last to the inside information that "Every marine is his own child."

This explains for you why it is that some uniforms look so much niftier than others, from a laundry point of view.

Also, it may account for a wise government's changing army blue for a color that won't show dirt. You have to know the reason of a thing to have proper respect for its value.

A marine has to wash a uniform every day—and he has four, unless it may be more or less, for a fitter gets the wires crossed now and then—and he uses a brush instead of a washboard, which saves wear and tear on the garments, to say nothing of his knuckles and immortal soul.

So now you know what to do when talking this comes to help you win the war, and also—what is really more important—the lady of the glassy pink nails will find from this important document just why the marines kept on their hats.

Woman Is Going to Insist on Tucks and Frills

"FASHION hasn't worn cotton since the war. Everything is silk." The clerk said it to a mere everyday customer who had dared to mention petticoats. With the information went a couple of silks that told each other that of course some women would continue to stick to cotton, with another shrug to finish the inference with the proper shading of scorn.

Official information is a handy thing to own, but it has its drawbacks. It put worry lines between the eyes of the customer as she left the shop, wondering what is going to happen with skirts on the flak. But she might have saved herself the wear and tear of her emotions for the first person she saw when she got outside was a broom-handle sister who insisted upon wearing her tucks and frills to the very beach of the River of Styx. And after that, at comforting intervals, came:

A tremendously stout woman who didn't give a hang for straight fronts, but wore her contour as unconcernedly as if she were the first edition de Mito, diked off in spotty black lawn.

A middle-aged woman with the sort of Roman chin that will insist upon what it wants until kingdom come, and one of the things the woman apparently wanted just then to the extent of possessing in all its glory was a white skirt showing lace inserts under blue flowered mul.

There were others, but these will serve, so the customer's worry lines went out of business, and as woman must express herself or die she paused before a plaster lady in a store window—a passe plaster lady, chipped a trifle and clothed in a shopworn suit marked down.

"Wax ladies may do as they pleased please, but you and I and the rest of us runs of the mill are going to stick to our coats, even after the war, when knickerbockers come in fashion."

And anybody who supposes that plaster lady failed to smile response is simply not acquainted with plaster ladies.

Proof That Kind Act Is Not Always Appreciated

AN AUTOMOBILE stood in front of a theater. It was an imposing car of brown leather, burnished brass and allied things, and as its owner came out of the theater—movie—and was getting aboard, two girl children asked with the wheedling confidence—some call it impudence—that goes with innocence and shedding teeth:

"Say, mister, give us a ride. Jimmy ain't never been in a motorcar."

The man paid no attention and whizzed away.

They were only kids of the street, but it would have been worth while, perhaps, to give two stepchildren of fortune a memory that might have lasted them a lifetime.

And neither again have got the best answer for kidnapping—you never can tell. It seems the right thing always to do a kindly action offhand, but consider the case of one friendly man who lives up Capitol hill way:

Being a stranger here for responsible war work, he naturally gets a bit lonely for oldtime friends and associations, but being also a wholesome and innocently healthful person, soul and body, takes all the pleasures that come his way and always does his best to pass them on. The other afternoon his car was at the curb, and as it was inconvenient just then for the friend in the house to go riding, he humored the children next door who had been begging him for pennies, comes and the like, by taking two of them for a ride. When he returned after a short spin it was supposed that was all there was to it, but, dear me, no! The mother objected to a strange man's taking her children in his car.

So, you see, you never can tell.

Possibly Wartime Conditions Brought This About

HE WAS the happiest man in Washington. That's a pretty broad statement, but he said it himself, and he ought to know. "You see, it is this way," he was heard to say: "For many months I had been eating around here, and there and everywhere. And something always bothered me. Maybe you have experienced it. In winter and summer it is always the same, only the medium is changed."

"Think United States? Sure! What I'm complaining about is that in wartime—Washington—in winter, say—you can't ever get your second cup of coffee as hot as the first, or with as much cream in it. And in summer the second glass of ice tea is warm. Ask me not why this is true. There is no valid reason why the second cup of coffee should not be as hot as the first, or why the second cup should be 'dark' instead of 'light.' Nor have I ever been able to find a real excuse for your second glass of ice tea coming to you lukewarm, with an invisible piece of ice in it."

"I threatened, bemoaned and bewailed, and all were of no avail. I must go through life, I thought, accepting a lukewarm second cup of coffee and a tepid second glass of ice tea."

"But now all that is changed. My second cup of coffee is steaming and my second glass of ice tea looks like an iceberg afloat on an amber sea. Oh, boy!"

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Head of Housing Bureau Is Busy Man These Days

"DON'T you want to sleep in the park?" was the question asked chubbily four-year-old motherless Thomas at the housing bureau of the local council of national defense. Little Thomas' eyes filled with tears. He had come all the way from Alabama to Washington, "where Woodrow Wilson was at." He had come to "help daddy lick the Kaiser," but he hadn't expected to sleep in the park.

Thomas and his one older brother, and two older sisters, all under twelve, constituted a real problem for Edwin S. Hege, secretary in charge of the housing bureau.

Thomas' father had come to do war work in Washington. He was not to be minutely paid. His four children had to live somewhere, and no one wanted to have war-working children in the house.

While Mrs. Thomas was being interviewed Thomas' father was out in the edge of town trying to persuade a woman who had several rooms to rent to take him with his small family.

Whether Thomas slept in the park or not was not ascertained by the reporter. Probably he did not, for he was making lots of friends already at the housing bureau.

"The widow with children and the widower with children constitute our greatest problem," said Mr. Hege. "Please ask the patriotic citizens of Washington to open their homes and hearts to such motherless or fatherless children."

SCRAPS.

Japanese use star fish for fertilizer, as they contain almost 3 per cent of nitrogen.

There are 782 varieties of Arctic flowers, which have but two colors, white and yellow.

The Farmers' party in New York state threatens to put a ticket of its own into the political field.

Family cooks at New Orleans have organized and demand a wage rate of \$25 a month and their keep.

For fighting fires in cellars or the holds of vessels a revolving nozzle has been invented that can scatter 1,400 gallons of water a minute over an area of 125 feet square.

The Brazilian government has decreed that products offered for sale as butter must contain at least 80 per cent of butterfat not more than 16 per cent of acid content.

A Danish inventor's process for making an artificial murmur that stands exposure to weather and is sold to be as hard and strong as the genuine will be employed on an extensive scale by a Norwegian company.

A conference was recently held in England to provide parents with advice and information on the various professions and occupations open to girls.

Vessels lined with metal that will conduct electricity to heat liquids as they are poured from one to another have been patented by an inventor in Pennsylvania.

Norway expects to produce 100,000 tons of peat for fuel this year and Denmark 500,000 tons, the former country having 210 machines at work as compared with 50 last year.

The Chinese have observed their annual dragon boat festival since 490 B. C. wherever dragons in China will permit use of long dragon boat paddles with which the boats are propelled.

A Swedish inventor is reported to have devised a satisfactory means of transferring electric power to self-propelled motor planes and other farm machinery.

To notify his mother of his safe arrival at camp, Bud Nimmur released a homing pigeon that he had carried with him. In four hours after he arrived at Fort Thomas, Covington, Ky., his mother in Pittsburgh was notified.

Canada's Big Canal.

The Welland canal, in Canada, carries navigation around Niagara Falls and connects Lakes Erie and Ontario. It is 27 miles long, was built by Canada and was opened in 1829 and cost about \$300,000.

Yes, It Does!

"It kind o' eiles a man dat pries his nose on seelins' how much work he kin do," said Uncle Eben. "He hear some man braggin' cause he doesn't have to do no work at all."

Things Worth Knowing.

Guard within yourself that treasure kindness. Know how to give without regret, how to lose without meanness. Know how to replace in your heart by the happiness of those you love, the happiness that may be wanting in yourself.—F. W. Faber.

Area of Greenland.

Corrected and revised maps of Greenland have shown it to be about 150,000 square miles larger than formerly believed.

NEW SKIRT AND HAT SETS

Figured Chiffon and Ribbon Are Effectively Used in Some of the Latest Creations.

We run to sets of clothes nowadays. We have sets consisting of muff, hat and collar; of collar, hat and knitting bag; of parasol, knitting bag and hat; of hat, muff and parasol. We have sets consisting of almost any two of the three of the garments or accessories that go to make up our daily quota of dress.

And now some of the little specialty shops that go in for the new set things are showing sets consisting of skirt and hat. One such set is made of figured chiffon and wide ribbon. The ribbon is bright green, and the chiffon is bright green and touches of black. The skirt consists of wide strips of chiffon—six inches wide perhaps—between equal widths of ribbon, running of course round about. The hat is made of the silk over a buckram frame, with flat points

of folded chiffon on brim and crown for trimming.

Two-Tone Negligees.

There is a veritable rage for two-tone negligees. Orchid and pink, blue and malice, pink and blue, violet and white, gray and rose, and so on. The usual way is to have the satin slip of white or flesh tone, topped by a filmy overslip of two colors in georgette or chiffon. The slip may be loosely belted, but ordinarily the over-drapery falls in opalescent folds from shoulder to ankles.

Clean Corsets.

Corsets may be cleaned at home by laying on a marble-topped wash stand and brushing with a stiff brush and good white soap and water. Finally, dip the brush into clear warm water and scrub again; then dry with rough towels.

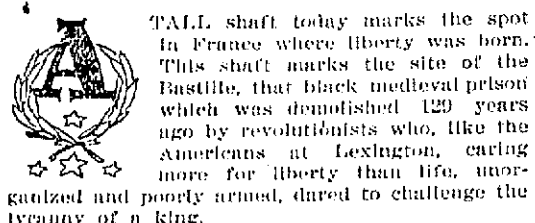
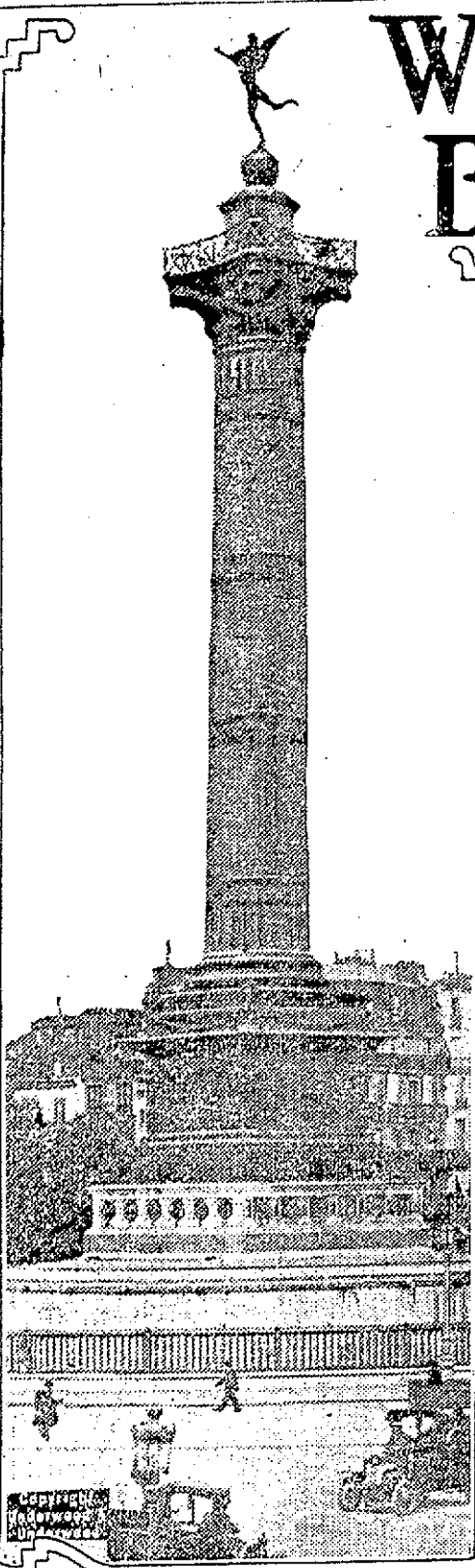
Girdle Variety.

Girdles are allowed to take all sorts of liberties by the designers of smart costumes, and one never can tell how or where they may be found.



Where Liberty Was Born in France

Great Column of Freedom Marks Spot in Paris Where the Awesome Bastille Once Stood



TALL shaft today marks the spot in France where liberty was born. This shaft marks the site of the Bastille, that black medieval prison which was demolished 129 years ago by revolutionists who, like the Americans at Lexington, carried more for liberty than for the glory of arms, dared to challenge the tyranny of a king.

The stirring events which culminated in the taking of France's fortress of feudalism were in motion early in July, 1789, and two great characters in the history of France and the United States were in the French capital at that very time. The Marquis de Lafayette, after consulting with Thomas Jefferson, the author of the Declaration of Independence, presented to the national assembly a bill of rights. Had the French acted ten days sooner, as there were many indications that it might, a common birthday might now be observed by the sister nations.

The traditions of the American colonies to cause those of France differed so widely that to secure the true meaning of the Bastille it is necessary to trace the origin of that gloomy pile in the Faubourg St. Antoine. For centuries the edifice was the sign of the divine right of kings. Before the storm of the French revolution broke there were 50 such prisons in France, for Bastille signifies merely a fortified building. As the years went by so infamous became that one which stood on the banks of the Seine that it took unto itself the all-embracing title of "the Bastille."

Like the institution of monarchy, of which it was the symbol, the structure was the development of centuries. The original edifice consisted of a pair of towers, and was a part of the stone barrier against the medieval huns. Charles V about 1360 commissioned Hugues Aubert, then provost of Paris, to enlarge the old fortification. Aubert, having in mind the extension of the feudal power, made it both fortress and jail.

Various additions were made by the kings of France. As a fort it was considered impregnable, as the main walls at their base were 40 feet thick, and beneath the battlements, 100 feet above the pavement, the light struggled into the cells through narrow windows piercing nine feet of solid masonry. Cannon were set in the deep embrasures, and there were portholes from which archers and crossbowmen once sped the shafts of death.

To the pensury and the common people the Bastille was all that was formidable and forbidding. A grim and mysterious stronghold, it earned year by year its evil name.

Kings with power of life and death over their subjects used it as the instrument with which to punish all who opposed them. They secured neither the high nor the low. In the days of absolutism the monarch could command prisoners to the Bastille without any other process of law than a warrant which became known as a lettre de cachet.

This document, bearing the royal seal, was often in blank. Many lettres de cachet were obtained by unprincipled persons who either used them to punish their enemies or sold them to those who had sinister ends in view. The monstrous abuses which grew out of this practice were a blot on European history.

Courtiers, clergymen and courtisans found a way to save their grudges. The life or the liberty of no man in all the kingdom was secure. Even in the eighteenth century notable personages might be thrown into prison because some relatives coveted their estates. In the reign of Louis XV 150,000 lettres de cachet were issued. His

successor, Louis XVI, credited with being an amiable ruler, sent forth 14,500 on their missions of oppression.

It might well have been written over the entrance of the Bastille "Life who enters here, leaves liberty behind." The place realized the darkest visions of Dante's Inferno. Separated from the streets of the city by a moat 125 feet wide and 25 feet deep, and accessible only by a drawbridge, it was like an island of the Dead.

In its noisome dungeons abominable cruelties were visited upon unfortunate prisoners. They were condemned to the rack and the boot and the wheel, or chained to pillars and flogged. There were circular cells with conical tops, in which the inmates could neither stand erect, nor sit, nor lie. The roof of the sufferer of the Bastille was a long one. Various degrees of punishment were meted out to the prisoners, according to the whims of the sovereign. Some of them, like the Man with the Iron Mask, for a time a prisoner in the Bastille, were treated with consideration. They had beautiful meals, and were allowed to stroll in the garden. There was a fair amount of light, and were even permitted to walk in the garden.

They had scant enjoyment, however, for they never knew when they would be doomed to the fate of their less favored fellows. Men lived 30 and even 60 years in the Bastille, until they lost all connection with the world beyond the moat.

In that world toward the close of the eighteenth century mightily changes came to pass. The line of the national credit was imperiled. When Louis XVI came to the throne a debt of \$800,000,000 had been piled up, and it continued to pyramid. The common people had been footing the bill, and now came the proposal, strange in those days, that the nobility and the clergy, the privileged classes, should share the burden with the Third Estate.

It was a day of questioning and bickering and soul searching. The words of Voltaire, Rousseau and Diderot were sinking deep into the national consciousness. Hence assemblies to talk over these proposals.

In vain were the prisons filled with agitators and the Voltaire sent into exile. The storm was gathering. If the monarchy was to be sustained, it was necessary that the nobility be upheld in its extravagance and feudalism to be upheld the nobles must do its work. But there was more to deal with than murmuring serfs and a handful of ennobled nobles. The soldiers of France, who were expected to uphold the old regime, showed that they were unwilling to kill their fathers and brothers like dogs.

The people of Paris ransacked their city until they found arms or the material for making pikes. The time had come when the rights of men should prevail, and men who are starving must not be easily recruited. As the forces of the new order grew they thought with one accord of the hated symbol of that galling oppression which was the cause of all their suffering. The cry "To the Bastille!" rose from a hundred thousand throats.

Men and women armed with weapons as effective as penguins would be against a dreadnaught moved against the ancient stronghold. Bullets rattled and flattened against the massive walls. The defense was only half hearted, and the French guards on the battlements were soon waving flags of truce. A force greater than all the munitions ever made was at work—a public sentiment which had become a irresistible force. The governor of the Bastille, the Marquis de Launay, the governor of the Bastille, trembled before it and surrendered. Down came the crashing of drayage and across it rushed the infuriated citizenry. The tide flowed in and out of the dim corridors and searched out the narrow cells.

As soon as there was the semblance of government arrangements were made for removing the Bastille. The work took the contractor nearly a year, although he employed a large force. There was a thriving business in its ruins, for hundreds of the blocks of stone were carved into models of the Bastille and sold as mementoes. Locks and bolts were distributed all over the world as souvenirs.

Although the demolition of the Bastille itself proceeded, the thing for which it stood was not so easily swept aside. Feudal Germany and Austria blocked the road to liberty. We of this day, with the perspective of a century and more of history and belonging to a nation which is even now in arms against the powers which sought to foist the yoke of serfdom once more upon the

people of France, may see more clearly than even the able publicists of that period that the excesses of the French revolution grew out of desperation.

The Huns, as now, were spinning the webs of intrigue. The Teuton, then as now, living still in the middle ages, domineering, mean and sordid, was determined that France should return to servitude. Louis XVI, under the influence of his beautiful wife, Marie Antoinette, was dominated by Austria. His court was filled with German spies and Prussian emissaries.

When he found that he could not conquer his people with French artillery he pretended to accede to their demands and waited for the help of the German war lords. Escaping from Paris, he had got within a few miles of the frontier, when he was intercepted at Varennes. It was his in-his-subjects to accept his feudal rule.

Nations become accustomed to changes of government slowly when they have been ground under the iron heels of despotism. Rockless and blind as was their king, the people of France felt that in some way he was their father and protector and that it would be a calamity if he should turn his face from them. In the not too distant future, when the child of the new order, knowing far less how to govern themselves than Louis and Marie Antoinette knew how to rule wisely over them, found their country invaded by Austrians and Prussians they gave way to their rage.

They had been willing to retain even so poor a king as a constitutional ruler, and he had already put upon his head the red cap. Had he been firm enough of purpose to resist the intrigues of the central powers he might still have saved his face and his head.

Those were the days when Teuton tyranny was everywhere spreading its nets and snares. George I of England was elector of Hanover, speaking German on the British throne and knowing no English; addressing his ministers in dubious Latin. George II could talk lamely in the tongue of the people whom he professed to govern. George III was more German if possible than his predecessors. They had realized that Great Britain had a constitutional government and left affairs largely to the ministers. He, an exemplar of a middle age outlook, took the advice of his German mother, "George, be a king."

His obstinacy lost to Great Britain her American colonies. A German, he gave aid and comfort to France in seeking to make her yield to the demands of her Bourbon king. His kinsman, the duke of Brunswick, leading Austria and Prussian armies, invaded France and served notice upon her National Guard that they were liable to the death of traitors.

In their exasperation, the citizens of an impoverished nation then gutted the king who was taking no steps to meet the foreign foe and was waiting the outcome of the fight to subject them again to Bourbon tyranny. Hence the Commune and the Reign of Terror and those dark hours in which a nation in the throes was endeavoring to adjust itself to the problems which followed the overthrow of the Bastille.

France came up out of much tribulation into a republican form of government. She was enjoying peace and plenty when the Hun again crossed her borders to impose upon her a yoke which is the same as that for which stood the dark stronghold on the Seine long since destroyed.

JAPANESE DIFFICULT TO LEARN. To learn to read ordinary Japanese—to say nothing of the luxury of being able to appreciate the nuances of style in Japanese composition—is the laborious effort of long years for Japanese themselves. A Japanese schoolboy has to learn lessons in penmanship for a matter of nine or eleven years and even then he may find himself hopelessly stumped by an oddity in an ordinary post card.

Small wonder, then, that the attempts of Westerners to learn Japanese in their own lands have been rather heart-breaking and profitless work on the whole. Yet even so, some small measure of success has been attained now and then. The old Jesuits had Japanese to teach them in their great seminary at Macao, as some of the Spanish orders had later on at Manila in the seventeenth century.

Candles From Human Fat. Among soap anomalies may be mentioned human-fat toilet soap, known over continental Europe; the past century or more and indicated by some medieval as a superior emollient. This sounds curious, but the art of soap making is a particularly noted for fine sentiment. "The fat stock was obtained from cadavers of hospital and morgue derelicts and tried out like any other fat." Candles for special purposes have also been made from human fat. Scientific American.

What Do You Think of That? There is an aspect of spider and fly relation which, fabulists and naturalists alike have overlooked. An observer has brought the microscope to bear on many house flies and finds that the parasite upon that hateful insect is often an immature spider. Too weak yet to spin its web it makes the fly its winged paltry, and comes from place to place at the will of its captive; either until Pegasus perishes naturally or presumably until the rider has grown up and is able to make a meal of his charger.

Area of Greenland. Corrections made recently in maps of Greenland have shown it to be about 350,000 square miles larger than formerly believed.

Canada's Big Canal. The Welland canal, in Canada, carries navigation around Niagara Falls and connects Lakes Erie and Ontario. It is 27 miles long, was built by Canada and was opened in 1828 and cost about \$30,000,000.

Yes, It Does! "It kind of bites a man that prides himself on seeing how much work he can do," said Uncle Eben, "to hear some man bragging 'cause he doesn't have to do no work at all."

Things Worth Knowing. Guard within yourself that treasure kindness. Know how to give without hesitation, how to lose without regret, how to acquire without meanness. Know how to replace in your heart by the happiness of those you love, the happiness that you are wanting to yourself. —E. W. Faber.

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Things Worth Knowing. Guard within yourself that treasure kindness. Know how to give without hesitation, how to lose without regret, how to acquire without meanness. Know how to replace in your heart by the happiness of those you love, the happiness that you are wanting to yourself. —E. W. Faber.

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THE JOY OF MOTHERHOOD

Came to this Woman after Taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to Restore Her Health

Ellensburg, Wash.—"After I was married I was not well for a long time and a good deal of time was not able to go about. I was not able to have a child in our home and one day my husband came back from town with a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I bought it from my troubles. I improved in health so I could do my housework; we now have a little one, all of which I owe to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."—Mrs. O. S. Johnson, R. No. 3, Ellensburg, Wash.

There are women everywhere who long for children in their homes yet are denied this happiness on account of some functional disorder which in most cases would readily yield to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Such women should not give up hope until they have given this wonderful medicine a trial, and for special advice write Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass. The result of 40 years experience is at your service.

Toughened Up.
Wages—"He used to be so soft to get money from." Wages—"Yes, but now my tough kind of husband him up."

By No Means.
"One must not be too liberty with license." "No, especially with thinking of a marriage license."—Life.



ASTHMADOR
AVERTS-RELIEVES
HAY FEVER
ASTHMA
Begin Treatment NOW
All Druggists Guarantee

IN BAD WAY PHYSICALLY

Physician's Verdict Made Recruit Wonder If Any Disease Had Got Away From Him.

The curiosity of Henry James who applied for enlistment in the United States Marine corps at Los Angeles, recently was satisfied.

James was taken before Dr. G. J. Hildebrand, the examining physician and, after the usual physical examination, was told that he failed to meet the requirements.

"What's the matter with me?" queried the prospective Hun destroyer.

"You've got scoliosis, phthisis and sanditis," was the surgeon's reply.

This would have made him blush to be told so frankly what prevented his becoming a devil dog, and turned to go out, when the doctor shut a few hot parting words after him.

"Not only that, you're troubled with slight astigmatism, otitis media and chronic inflammation."

"Gosh," was all the lad could say as he fled in confusion.

That Stumped Him.
I was taking the examination for the aviation signal corps when a young fellow came into the room to take the examination. While the sergeant was examining the ones ahead of this man he was studying the letters on the eye card intently. The sergeant noticed it, so when it got to the eye test he said we that all could hear him: "Well, I suppose you think this sight pretty well by now, so I guess you'll turn it round and read the other side."—Exchange.

In English Eyes.
Chairman Paddock of the house naval committee tells of a recent trip to Old Point Comfort with some English officers. The three were watching the bathers, and one of the visitors commented on the brevity of the bathing suits.

"Yes," remarked Paddock, "we generalize even there. Every individual is doing his bit."

"I see," was the reply, "less skirt, and more individual."

Its Extent.
"My teacher gave me an awful cold down because I used later for later." "Was that such a big mistake, boy?" "Well, my son, I would call it a grave sort of mistake."

BILL JAMES, FORMER BOSTON HURLER, IS NOW PITCHING FOR UNCLE SAM'S BRAVES



HURLING LATEST DEVICE IN TRENCH BOMBS.

"Bill" James formerly pitching for the Boston Braves, has changed his uniform for that of Uncle Sam's crack team of scorpions.

He intends to strike out every Hun who faces him and not one is going to walk except back to the beach at Berlin.

In this photo "Bill" is showing his fellow troopers how to hurl the newest thing in bombs, and his merriment also due to his practiced eye and arm has placed him in advance of his brethren in arms at a training camp, where he has been appointed drill instructor.

ATHLETICS "AS A DUTY"

Brown university will continue athletics in the next college term as a duty to her students, to herself and to her country.

The athletic season of 1917-18 resulted in a loss of more than \$10,000. But it is felt that this loss and further losses can be written off the books as incurred in carrying on a course which is not only worth while but essential.

The football season will begin on October 5 with a game against Rhode Island State. October 12 is open. October 19 Vermont university will be met at Providence and Colgate on October 26. Scrabble will be played on November 2; Swarthmore, November 9; Colby, November 16, and Dartmouth, November 23.

HE WAS THERE TO SLEEP

And a Little Thing Like the Building Burning Couldn't Rouse "Dutch" From Slumber.

At camp "Dutch," as he was called, was reputedly the biggest sleephead and most absent-minded individual existing.

One night "Dutch" was, as usual in his usual repose, when some of the buildings in the barracks caught fire and the alarm was spread rapidly to all parts of the camp, and the three finally came alarmingly near the building where "Dutch" was dreaming of shooting the Huns into Hades.

In his sleep "Dutch" finally got up and wandered to another part of the barracks, where he crawled into some one's bunk and peacefully slept on amid the roar and clatter, flames and smoke.

Not until long after the building had burned to the ground and only cinders and ashes were left did any one think of "Dutch." After a prolonged search they finally found him, sweetly and blissfully sleeping with the cover pulled up around his chin like an infant in a cot, and closely clasping in either hand his girl's picture and a safety razor.

A MESSAGE TO MOTHERS

YOU know the real human doctors right around in your neighborhood: the doctors made of flesh and blood just like you; the doctors who are responding to your call in the dead of night as readily as in the broad daylight; they are ready to tell you the good that Fletcher's Castoria has done, is doing and will do, from their experience and their love for children.

Fletcher's Castoria is nothing new. We are not asking you to try an experiment. We just want to impress upon you the importance of buying Fletcher's.

Your physician will tell you this, as he knows there are a number of imitations on the market, and he is particularly interested in the welfare of your baby.

Genuine Castoria always bears the signature of *Dr. J. C. Fletcher*

Messenger to Grandpa.
"There, now," cried a little girl while rummaging a drawer in a bureau—"there, now, grandpa has gone to heaven without his spectacles. What will he do?"

And shortly after, when another aged relative was supposed to be sick unto death, she went running to his bedside with the glasses in her hand and a message on her lips.

"You go!" to the father.

"You tell me!" to the mother.

"I hope so."

"Well, here are grandpa's spectacles. Will you take them to him?"

Search Goes On.
"What has become of the search for the philosopher's stone?"

The search changes with every age. Now we're looking for a fire that won't burn.

Hay Fever-Catarrh

Prompt Relief Guaranteed
SCHIFFMANN'S CATARRH BALM

W. N. U., MILWAUKEE, NO. 35-1918.

Canada made me Prosperous

—that's what thousands of farmers say, who have gone from the U. S. to settle homesteads or buy land in Western Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta is especially attractive. She wants farmers to make money and happy, prosperous homes for themselves by helping her raise immense wheat crops to feed the world.

You Can Get a Homestead of 160 Acres Free

or other lands at very low prices. Where you can buy good farm land at \$15 to \$30 per acre that will raise 20 to 45 bushels of 32 wheat to the acre—it's easy to become prosperous. Canadian farmers are growing wonderful crops of Oats, Barley and Flax. Mixed Farming is fully as profitable as industry as grain raising. The excellent grasses, full of nutrition, are the only food required for either beef or dairy purposes. Good schools and churches, and markets convenient, climate excellent. Write for literature and particulars as to reduced railway rates to Supt. of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to

Geo. A. Hall, 123 Second St., Milwaukee, Wis.; C. A. Laurier, Marquette, Mich.
Canadian Government Agents

MIKE McNALLY NOW IN NAVY

Former Boston Red Sox Player Will Be Perfectly Happy If He Can Bag Submarine.

One by one ball players recently famous in the major leagues, are appearing in navy and army uniforms. The latest to join the service is Mike McNally, former Boston Red Sox player, whose speed has been the basis of a world's record. The British king recently watched two teams from the United States play a game of baseball. One was a navy team and the other a mine from the army. The sailors won and after the game the king, who enjoyed the contest, thanked and congratulated the captain of the winning club. The man congratulated proved to be Mike McNally. Mike is captain of the navy mine.

FOUR RUNS SCORED ON FOUR PITCHED BALLS.

Chick Hartley, an old-time ball player, who is now a cop in Philadelphia, knows of a game in which four runs were scored on four pitched balls. He played in the contest, which took place in the New York State league in 1915, between Troy and Syracuse. One was pitched for a base hit, the second for a home run, the third for a home run, and the fourth for a home run. The first ball delivered to him for a single. Lenny did the same thing on the first pitch to him. Hartley himself came to the bat next and swatted the first ball for a home run, making a total of four runs. Bartlett then relieved Owens. They won the game, 4 to 1, in 13 innings. Hartley says this is a record.

Capt. T. L. Huston.

engineer of great ability and a veteran of the Spanish-American war, Huston joined the rebels soon after war was declared.

Jim Dunn was the first to suggest to order his ball park closed under the work-or-fight order. The day after Secretary Baker announced that ball players must either don a uniform or go to work in some essential occupation Dunn wired his business manager to close shop and to disband the ball club.

There was no quibbling on Dunn's part. Although his club was in second place and had excellent chances of capturing a pennant this year, he didn't hesitate.

"If the government needs my men I can have them."

That was Dunn's philosophy.

Dunn offered the use of his great construction organization to the government early in the war.

"If they want me," he said, "I'll go along and run it."

The government decided that the Dunn construction forces would be more use at home.

Rosebush was more or less of a nuisance with Dunn. He had owned several minor league clubs before he decided to get into the major game and bought the Cleveland club. He never got his money out of the investment and never realized his ambition of winning a pennant.

But when the time came he gave up ambition, investment and all.

Dunn can well be said to be side by side with Captain Huston.

TOO WEAK TO FIGHT

The "Come-back" man was really never down-and-out. His weakened condition because of overwork, lack of exercise, improper eating and living demands stimulation to enter the cry for a healthy appetite and the refreshing sleep essential to strength. GOLD MEDAL Liniment Oil capsules, the National Remedy of Holland, will do the work. They are wonderful. Three of these capsules each day will put a man on his feet before he knows it. Whether his trouble comes from overwork and the kidneys, gravel or some of the bladder, stomach, or other ailments, he will find the cure in the GOLD MEDAL capsules. Look for the name GOLD MEDAL on every box, three sizes. They are the pure, original, imported Holland Oil capsules.—Adv.

Packers' Profits Are Regulated

The public should understand that the profits of the packers have been limited by the Food Administration since November 1, 1917. For this purpose, the business of Swift & Company is now divided into three classes:

Class 1 includes such products as beef, pork, mutton, oleomargarine and others that are essentially animal products. Profits are limited to 9 per cent of the capital employed in these departments, (including surplus and borrowed money), or not to exceed two and a half cents on each dollar of sales.

Class 2 in includes the soap, glue, fertilizer, and other departments more or less associated with the meat business. Many of these departments are in competition with outside businesses whose profits are not limited. Profits in this class are restricted to 15 per cent of the capital employed.

Class 3 includes outside investments, such as those in stock yards, and the operation of packing plants in foreign countries. Profits in this class are not limited.

Total profits for all departments together in 1918 will probably be between three and four per cent on an increased volume of sales.

The restrictions absolutely guarantee a reasonable relation between live stock prices and wholesale meat prices, because the packer's profit cannot possibly average more than a fraction of a cent per pound of product.

Since the profits on meat (Class 1) are running only about 2 cents on each dollar of sales, we have to depend on the profits from soap, glue, fertilizer (Class 2, also limited) and other departments, (Class 3) to obtain reasonable earnings on capital.

Swift & Company is conducting its business so as to come within these limitations.

Swift & Company, U. S. A.

ABSORBEINE

Will reduce Inflamed, Strained, Swollen Tendons, Ligaments, or Muscles. Stomachic, Laxative, Pain from a Splint, Side Bone or Bone Spavin. No blister, no hair cure and horse can be used. \$2.50 a bottle at druggists or delivered. Describe your case for special instruction.

Special Announcement
Make your plans to prepare for the splendid opportunities now offered by the Government and business men by attending one of the greatest schools in America, where you get special individual instruction and assistance to a good paying position after graduation. For information write to the WINONA BUSINESS COLLEGE, WINONA, MINN.

Clear Your Skin While You Sleep with Cuticura

All druggists, Soap & Ointment 25¢, Ointment 50¢, Sample each free of Cuticura, Soap & Ointment.

Another Understatement.
In the Computation for May 9 there was a joke entitled "Well Within Bounds," which has reminded a reader of an accident of her youth.

We had a mean-tempered colt, she says, which we had all urged father to sell, but he would not. One morning when he was bedding down the animal it kicked him viciously. Several members of the family were in the barn, and they all ran to see if he had been hurt and to hear what he would say about such an unprovoked attack.

Father, who, by the way, was not a Yankee, picked himself up, rubbed his well-fractured shin and remarked to the old, white-haired man: "I'm as much of a son of a gun as you are, and I'll do that!" and then went on with his work.—Youth's Companion.

Not Crazy With the Heat.

"Say, you," yelled the policeman at a fellow who walked unobtrusively by, attired in a light suit of trousers, a silk shirt, a Panama hat, but with a pair of our muffs on, as the mercury edged around the 100 mark and threatened to go over the top at any moment.

"What bug house did you escape from?"

"I didn't hear you," said the man, as he began to remove his steps.

"I say, what's the idea of the car decorations? Have you got a short circuit in your mental apparatus?"

The man grinned. "Now, nothing like that. Merely taking a precaution against heat!" he said. "This is the open season for the bugs who ask you if it's hot enough for you."

CREDIT LOST FOR HOME RUN

Batman Winning Game by Knocking Ball Out of Park Should Be Given Home Run Hit.

When the baseball rules are getting their next revision, whenever that may be, an effort will be made to change the present interpretation in regard to home runs which decide ball games. Under the present rule, in a game a batsman may hit the ball outside a park, but if the runners on bases settle the game the batter does not get credit for his home run. It does not go into the records as such. This is an injustice to the batsman, says a writer in an exchange. While the run does not score in the game, since it is not necessary, there is no reason why it should not go into the summary of the game.

JAKE SCHAEFER AT WORK.

Young Jake Schaefer, the billiard player, is working as a ship fitter's helper in the Union Iron works, San Francisco, Cal.

Pennant for New London.

New London won the pennant in the Eastern league, which prematurely ended its season, with 40 games won and 12 lost. Bridgeport, with 34 and 12, was second.

Signs with SHIPYARD TEAM

Messaba League Secures Services of "Bunny" Brief, Former American and National League.

In the scramble to get star ball players now in force at the head of the lakes, one acquisition was reported by officials of the Riverside shipyard team of the Messaba league. The shipyard's stated they have obtained the services of "Bunny" Brief, first baseman. Brief has played with the St. Louis Americans, Pittsburgh Nationals and the Chicago White Sox.

VICK ALDRIDGE NOW IN NAVY

Cub Pitcher Enlists at Norfolk, Where Pete Kilgus Is Captain of Baseball Team.

Vick Aldridge has cast aside his Cub uniform for one of Uncle Sam's. He left the team for Norfolk, Va., where he has decided to enroll in the navy, where Pete Kilgus, Cub second baseman, is quartered and is captain of the baseball team on which Aldridge expects to pitch. It was through Kilgus' influence that the Cub twirler decided to go there after it had been announced that he had been notified by his board to hold himself in readiness for call.

Hire Cubs as Managers.

President Weeghman of the Chicago Cubs is said to have offered several of his players jobs as managers in his Chicago restaurants, so arranging their hours that they can be off Saturdays and Sundays to play ball in Chicago. Thus he can keep them on them for future use when the Cubs take the field again.

Keep Ball Parks Open.

One of the plans proposed for keeping the major league ball parks open this fall and into the winter is organization of soccer football leagues, in which players out of the draft age will be used. Baseball men may be asked to take hold of the proposition and conduct it.

Jennings Had Inside Tip.
It might be said that Eagle Jennings had an inside tip when he made the statement a few days ago that there would be no baseball in 1919.

Counting the Cost.

Jim Davis' unlimited was little Bobby's idea of heaven, but since war broke came in and fat was scarce he hadn't been quite so fond of them as before.

Mother, coming into the kitchen one afternoon, saw Bobby gazing at a dish of newly baked fat.

"What are you doing, Bobby?" she asked sharply.

"I was just wondering, mother."

"Wondering? You haven't touched those tarts, I hope?"

"Not yet, mother," said Bobby. "I was just wondering if they're nice enough to be whipped for."

Getting to Be a Nuisance.

Mrs. Mary—Oh, dear, dear! That Frothingham boy is at it again, waiting to borrow something.

Mrs.—The obnoxious child! I'm sorry we ever encouraged him to come over here. What does he want now?

Mrs.—He wants a half-dozen impregnable lines, a few strategic salient, some seasoned troops, a few fresh lines and a couple of morale.

Mrs.—Don't give 'em to him. I understand the family is going to move away in a short time.

No Older Than Your Face.

Is true in most cases. Men keep their face fair and young with Cuticura Soap and touches of Cuticura Ointment as needed. For free samples address, "Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston." Sold by druggists and by mail. Soap 25¢, Ointment 25¢ and 50¢.—Adv.

Grow Rubber in California.

The American rubber trade has been more or less seriously threatened ever since the beginning of the great war in 1914. It is, therefore, interesting to know that there are shrubs, now growing wild in California, that contain workable quantities of it, and that by the cultivation of these it is possible that we may be able to grow our own rubber in the United States.

Her Golden Heart.
"You may find me in love with Miss Baggins."

"I'm sure I am."

"But I can't see anything attractive about her."

"Neither can I see it. But it's in the bank, all right."

Are You Bloated After Eating


With that gassy, puffy feeling, and hurting near your heart? For Quick Relief—Take ONE

EATONIC

FOR YOUR STOMACH'S SAKE

You can fairly feel it work. It drives the GAS out of your body and the Bloat goes with it.

Remove Quickly—Indigestion, Heartburn, Sour Stomach, etc. Get EATONIC from your Druggist with the DOUBLE GUARANTEE. Read for the "Eatonic" Book. Address: EATONIC Remedy Co., 1165 St. Nicholas Avenue, Chicago, Ill.



THE JOY OF MOTHERHOOD

Came to this Woman after Taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to Restore Her Health

Ellensburg, Wash.—"After I was married I was not well for a long time and a good deal of the time was not able to go about. Our greatest desire was to have a child in our home and one day my husband came back from town with a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and wanted me to try it. It brought relief from my troubles. I improved in health so I could do my housework; we now have a little one, all of which I owe to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound." Mrs. O. S. JOHNSON, R. No. 3, Ellensburg, Wash.

There are women everywhere who long for children in their homes yet are denied this happiness on account of some functional disorder which in most cases would readily yield to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Such women should not give up hope until they have given this wonderful medicine a trial, and for special advice write Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass. The result of 40 years experience is at your service.

Toughened Up.
Wages—"He used to be so soft to get money from." Wages—"Yes, but too many toughies kind of hardened him up."

By No Means.
"No, must not consider liberty with license." "No, especially when thinking of a marriage license."—Life.

ASTHMADOR
AVERTS-RELIEVES
HAY FEVER
ASTHMA
Best Treatment Now
All Druggists Guarantee

Canada made me Prosperous

—that's what thousands of farmers say, who have gone from the U. S. to settle on homesteads or buy land in Western Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta is especially attractive. She wants farmers to make money and happy, prosperous homes for themselves by helping her raise immense wheat crops to feed the world.

You Can Get a Homestead of 160 Acres Free
or other lands at very low prices. Where you can buy good farm land at \$15 to \$20 per acre that will raise 20 to 45 bushels of wheat to the acre—it's easy to become prosperous. Canadian farmers also grow wonderful crops of Oats, Barley and Flax. Mixed Farming is fully as profitable an industry as grain raising. The excellent grasses, full of nutrition, are the only food required either for beef or dairy purposes. Good schools and churches, markets convenient, climate excellent. Write for literature and particulars as to reduced railway rates to Supt. of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to

Geo. A. Hall, 123 Second St., Milwaukee, Wis.; C. A. Laurier, Marquette, Mich. Canadian Government Agents

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C. Also and books from Markes on Canada, Elizabeth, references, historical.

ABSORBINE
Will reduce Inflamed, Strained, Swollen Tendons, Ligaments, or Muscles. Stops the lameness and pain from a Sprain, Side Bone or Bone Spavin. No blister, no pain and horse can be used. 50¢ a bottle at druggists or delivered. Describe your case for special instructions and interesting literature. **ABSORBINE, JR.**, the antiseptic liniment for man, horse, dog, cat, etc., reduces Swollen, Torn Ligaments, Swollen Glands, Voles or Muscles; Rheumatism, Sprains, Burns, Scalds, etc. 50¢ a bottle at druggists or delivered. **ABSORBINE**, Free. N. F. O'Connell, P. O. Box 310, Temple Street, Springfield, Mass.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT Make plans to prepare for the splendid opportunities now offered by the Government and business men by attending one of the greatest schools in America, where you get special individual instruction and assistance to a good paying position after graduation. For information, write to the WINONA BUSINESS COLLEGE, WINONA, MINN.

Clear Your Skin While You Sleep with Cuticura
All druggists; Soap 25¢, Ointment 50¢ and 60¢, Talcum 25¢. Riverview South Free of Cuticura, Dept. E, Boston.

Another Understatement.
In the Congressional Record there was a joke entitled "Well Within Bounds," which has reminded a reader of an accident of her youth.

We had a mean-tempered colt, she says, which we had all urged father to sell, but he would not sell a morning when he was heading down the animal it kicked him viciously. Several members of the family were in the barn, and they all ran to see if he had been hurt and to hear what he would say about such an unprovoked attack.

Father, who, by the way, was not a Yankee, picked himself up, rubbed his well-lighted, freckled skin and remarked to the colt, "Well! Well! I think just as much of you if you hadn't done that!" and then went on with his work.—Youth's Companion.

Practical Outlook.
"What do you think Myrtle said when Harold told her he would die for her?"

"What did she say?"

"Asked him how much life insurance he carried."

Sarcasm.
"It is so hot today."

"I'm so glad you told me. Saves me the trouble of going to look at the thermometer."

Immune.
"Heat bothering you any?"

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By bridling your tongue you refrain from saddling your troubles upon others.

Texas is abandoning ostrich growing.

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Myrtle Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

IN BAD WAY PHYSICALLY

Physician's Verdict Made Recruit Wonder if Heavy Disease Had Got Away From Him.

The curiosity of Henry James who applied for enlistment in the United States Marine Corps at Los Angeles, remains unsatisfied.

James was taken before Dr. G. J. Hildebrand, the examining physician, and after the usual physical examination, was told that he failed to meet the requirements.

"What's the matter with me?" queried the prospective Hun destroyer.

"You've got scoliosis, phthisis and neuritis," was the surgeon's reply.

The would-be marine blushed to be told so frankly that prevented his becoming a devil dog, and turned to go out, when the doctor shot a few hot parting words after him.

"Not only that—you're troubled with slight astigmatism, mild media and curvilinear foveolitis."

"Gosh," was all the lad could say as he fled in confusion.

That Stumped Him.

I was taking the examination for the aviation signal corps when a young fellow came into the room to take the examination. While the sergeant was examining the ones ahead of this man he was studying the letters on the eye card intently. The sergeant noticed it, so when he got to the eye test he said so that all could hear him: "Well, I suppose you know this side pretty well by now, so I guess we will turn it around and read the other side."—Exchange.

In English Eyes.
Chairman Padgett of the house naval committee tells of a recent trip to the United States by some English officers. They were watching the battles, and one of the visitors commented on the brevity of the bathing suits.

"Yes," remarked Padgett, "we economize even there. Every individual is doing her bit."

"I see," was the reply, "less skirt, and more individual."

"My teacher gave me an awful call down because I used inter for intern. Was that such a big mistake, pop?"

"Well, my son, would call it a grave sort of mistake."

Its Extent.
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BILL JAMES, FORMER BOSTON HURLER, IS NOW PITCHING FOR UNCLE SAM'S BRAVES



HURLING LATEST DEVICE IN TRENCH BOMBS.

"Bill" James, formerly pitching for the Boston Braves, has changed his uniform for that of Uncle Sam's crack team of scrappers.

He intends to strike out every Hun who faces him and not one is going to walk except back to the bench at Berlin.

In this photo "Bill" is showing his fellow troopers how to hurl the newest thing in bombs, and his hurling arm due to his practiced eye and arm has placed him in advance of his brethren in arms at a training camp, where he has been appointed drill instructor.

MIKE McNALLY NOW IN NAVY

Former Boston Red Sox Player Will Be Perfectly Happy If He Can Bag Summarize.

One by one ball players, recently famous in the major leagues, are appearing in army and navy circles. The latest to give notice in England is Mike McNally, former Boston Red Sox player, whose speed boosted the bean eaters to a world's flag. The British king recently watched two teams from the United States play a game of baseball. One was a navy team and the other a nine from the army.

They won and after the game the king who enjoyed the pastime, strolled up and congratulated the captain of the winning club. The man congratulated proved to be Mike McNally. Mike is captain of the navy nine. McNally

the game and into the official records as a home run. It is the most timely of hits and important enough to settle a game. Babe Ruth recently hit into the stands at Boston, one of his longest hits of the year, yet it does not show in his record of home runs. Pipp hit into the stands at the Polo grounds recently and broke up a ball game, yet is not credited with a home run. This feature should be changed so as to give the batsman credit.

FOUR RUNS SCORED ON FOUR PITCHED BALLS.

Chick Hartley, an old-time ball player, who is now a cop in Philadelphia, knows of a game in which four runs were scored on four pitched balls. He played in the contest, which took place in the New York State league in 1913, between Troy and Syracuse. Owens pitched for Syracuse. Cranston hit the first ball pitched for a home run. Move, the second batter, snatched the first ball delivered to him for a single. Lunley did the same thing on the first pitch to him. Hartley himself came to the bat next and swatted the first ball for a homer, making a total of four runs. Burchell then relieved Owens. Troy won the game, 5 to 4, in 13 innings. Hartley says this is a record.

JAKE SCHAEFER AT WORK.

engineer of great ability and a veteran of the Spanish-American war, Huston joined the colors soon after war was declared.

Jim Dunn was the first magnate to order his ball park closed under the work-or-fight order. The day after Secretary Baker announced that ball players must either don a uniform or go to work in some essential occupation Dunn wired his business manager to close shop and to disband the ball club.

There was no quibbling on Dunn's part. Although his club was in second place and had excellent chances of coping a pennant this year, he didn't hesitate.

"If the government needs my men it can have them."

Dunn offered the use of his great construction organization to the government early in the war.

"If they want me," he said, "I'll go along and run it."

The government decided that the Dunn construction forces would be more use at home.

"Baseball was more or less of a mania with Dunn. He had owned several minor league clubs before he decided to get into the major game and bought the Cleveland club. He never got his money out of the investment and never realized his ambition of winning a pennant."

But when the time came he gave up ambition, investment and all.

"Dunn can well be rated side by side with Captain Huston."

SIGNS WITH SHIPYARD TEAM

Messaba League Secures Services of "Bunny" Brier, Former American and National League.

In the scramble to get star ball players now in force at the head of the lakes, one acquisition was reported by officials of the Riverside shipyard team of the Messaba league. The shipyarders stated they have obtained the services of "Bunny" Brier, first baseman. Brier has played with the St. Louis Americans, Pittsburgh Nationals and the Chicago White Sox.

Pennant for New London.

New London was the pennant in the Eastern league, which prematurely ended its season, with 46 games won and 12 lost. Bridgeport, with 44 and 12, was second.

NAVY SEEKS CRACK PLAYERS

Every Big League Athlete Will Be Asked to Join, but No Special Ratings Offered.

Every big league baseball player in the country is to be invited to join the navy at once, according to letters prepared by Ensign W. I. Denny, recruiting officer at the Great Lakes Training station, under the direction of Capt. William A. Moffett, commandant.

"We are asking them to join the navy because we want the best men we can get," Captain Moffett declared. "However, there will be no special rating for them, but we will give them the best ratings for which they can qualify."

Captain Moffett also intimated that there would be no permanent "store duty," but that the baseball men enlisting would be prepared for sea service as fast as possible.

McGrigge a Shipbuilder.

George McGrigge, Yankee hurler and former White Sox, is now a shipbuilder. He has come to terms with the Standard company at Staten Island.

Call Off Amateur Games.

The annual sectional and national tournaments of the National Amateur Baseball association have been discontinued for the duration of the war.

A majority of the colleges will play an eight-game football schedule this fall, starting October 5, and concluding November 28.

Wilson Collins Promoted.

Wilson Collins, former star athlete of Vanderbilt university, and later an outfielder with the Boston Braves, has been promoted to lieutenant in the 321st machine gun company.

Ogden the Scurvillier college pitcher who was with the New York Giants, is now a shipyard employee at Chester, Pa.

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ATHLETICS "AS A DUTY"

Brown university will continue athletics in the next college term "as a duty to her students, to herself and to her country." The athletic season of 1917-18 resulted in a loss of more than \$10,000. But it is felt that this loss and further losses can be written off the books as incurred in carrying on a course which is not only worth while but essential.

The football season will begin on October 5 with a game against Rhode Island State. October 12 October 19, the Yale-Yamont university will be met at Providence and Colgate on October 28. Syracuse will be played on November 2; Swarthmore, November 9; Colby, November 16, and Dartmouth, November 23.

Not until long after the building had burned to the ground and only clenders and ashes were left did any one think of "Dutch." After a protracted search they finally found him, sweetly and blissfully sleeping with the cover pulled up around his chin like an innocent babe, and closely clasping in either hand his girl's picture and a safety razor.

One night "Dutch" was, as usual, in his sleep, when some of the buildings in the barracks caught fire and the alarm was spread rapidly to all parts of the camp, and the fire finally came alarmingly near the bunk where "Dutch" was dreaming of shooting the Huns into Hades.

In his sleep "Dutch" finally got up and wandered to another part of the barracks, where he crawled into some one's bunk and peacefully slept on amid the roar and clatter, flames and smoke.

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CITY POINT
Rev. Coach of Alma Center held services at the church Sunday. Rev. St. Bachelor will preach next Sunday. Nelson, wife and two sons and grandsons visited their son, Peter, at Camp Robinson over Sunday. Fr. Franson and family visited with friends at Berlin Sunday. Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Bissell of Berlin are looking after their interests here. School began Monday with Mrs. Bachelor as principal teacher and Mrs. Parker of Pittsville as principal. F. M. Fater's children have scarlet fever. Rev. Lohman left Monday for Chicago where he will be a Y. M. C. A. worker for Uncle Sam. Mr. Bussanese of Green Bay is visiting friends for some time here. Peter Roedel left for Camp Wednesday for service.

CARD OF THANKS
We wish to express our heartfelt thanks to the kind neighbors and friends who so thoughtfully extended their assistance during the sickness of our beloved daughter. Also for their kind sympathy and many floral offerings after her death.
Mrs. E. G. Dunigan and Family.

Consoling Gerards My Four Years in Germany.

THE New Meat Market
Cor. 2nd and Vine Sts
SPECIALS FOR SATURDAY

Beef
No. 1 Pot Roast 18c
No. 1 Rib Boiling Beef 15c
Choice Beef Steak 18c
Boneless Roast Beef 25c
Hamburger 22c
Choice Beef Tenderloin 28c
Very Tender Sirloin Steak 22c
Very Tender Porter House 22c
Very Tender Round Steak 22c
Beef Liver, good and fresh 10c
Beef Hearts 12 1/2c

Pork
Pork Roast 27c
Fresh Spare Ribs 18c
Fresh Side Pork 27c
Fresh Pork Liver 8c
Leaf Lard 29c

Mutton
Fancy Leg Mutton 25c
Choice Loin Mutton 22c
Choice Shoulder Mutton 20c
Mutton Chops 22c
Mutton Stew 18c

Veal
Leg Veal 28c
Loin Veal 25c
Shoulder Veal 22c
Veal Stew 20c

Smoked and Salt Meats
No. 1 Reg. Hams 32c
No. 1 Picnic Hams 23c
Very Best Bacon by the slab 35c
Very Good Bacon 28c
Fat Salt Pork 22c
Bologna Sausage 20c
Pressed Ham 27c
Mince Ham 25c

WANT COLUMN
FOR RENT—Three furnished rooms for light housekeeping, with make a pleasant place for training school girls. Mrs. A. Sicles, 435, 9th Ave.
FOR RENT—Small flat over the Haydock building on First street south, water, lights and toilet. A cheap place for small family. Inquire of A. B. Sutor at Tribune office.
FOR RENT—Haydock building on First Street south. Will rent for storage for furniture, etc. A. B. Sutor, Tribune office.
FOR SALE OR RENT—A 7 room house on Grand Avenue, close to Edison school, worth \$15,000. Will be rented for \$10 per month. Will also sell or trade my 40 acre farm, also 80 acres in town of Seneca, 3 miles from the city. All will be sold very cheap. Mrs. Mathilda Schuler, R. D. 5, box 64.
MAN WANTED—To drive auto and do some yard work. Phone 204.
WANTED—Girl for kitchen and family laundry work. Hotel Dixon.
FOR SALE—Ford truck, one ton, one drive, stake, body, has not been run over 500 miles. Reason for selling has purchased a larger truck. McKeecher-Rossier Co. 3t
FOR SALE—7000 feet of lumber, pine and some planks. C. H. Hessler, 1 mile west of Packing House.
HOUSE TO RENT—No. 879 Fourth Ave. N. west side, rent \$9.00. Water and electric lights paid by tenant. F. MacKinnon.
WANTED—Wanted address of owner of Sorghum mill that will be in operation this fall. John Liebs, Grand Rapids, Grand Rapids 1t
FOR RENT—7 room house on Baker street, known as the Ed. Friday property.
HOUSE FOR RENT OR SALE—Cheap if taken at once, 227 Seventh St. Mrs. P. Swartz, Tel. 764 or 261.
WANTED—At once girl for general work at Commercial Hotel. 1t

LOUIS REICHEL
All Opticians Claim To Make Them—
I make the EYES PROVE the GLASSES are CORRECT or they do not leave my establishment.
If your Glasses are correct today, you can see PERFECTLY. If not, the Glasses should be discarded and CORRECT GLASSES worn—do not experiment—visit
LOUIS REICHEL

KNITTING PROSPECTS FOR THE RED CROSS
National Headquarters advises us that:
(a) The stock of yarn is 1,400,000 pounds of white, 1,000,000 of blue, and 1,000,000 of red. The total will be considerably under the 10,000,000 pounds used last year.
(b) The Red Cross has in addition ready for distribution 1,600,000 sweaters, 134,000 mufflers, 399,000 wristlets, 228,000 helmets and 1,325,000 pairs of socks, which meet the more urgent needs of our men during the coming winter.
(c) From September 1, 1917 to June 30, 1918, the Red Cross distributed 5,875,000 knitted articles to our army and navy and also sent 870,000 knitted articles to the Red Cross committees in France and Italy.
The War Industries Board requests that all chapters secure yarn exclusively through the Division Bureau of Supplies.

CARD OF THANKS
I wish to extend my heartfelt thanks to the kind neighbors and friends who so thoughtfully extended their assistance during my recent bereavement.
Mrs. Lottie Parzy.

GERARDS MY FOUR YEARS IN GERMANY
is coming to Del. He is 15, popular, polite, Matinee 10 and 15c, nights 10-15-25c plus tax.
RUDOLPH
Don't forget the dance at Rudolph Sept. 10. Speltz Bros. orchestra.
Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Mund and son, Ruben, of Appleton autoed here Thursday and called on old friends. They used to own the farm where Henry Coe's now lives, having sold to Aug. Jacoby about 17 years ago. They had many improvements. Mr. and Mrs. Bat Sharkey accompanied Mr. and Mrs. Jim Case to Wisconsin Thursday and returned home Friday.
Mr. and Mrs. K. J. Marceau are rejoicing over the arrival of a baby boy born Aug. 29th.
Mr. and Mrs. John Joosten and son, Albert, daughters, Minnie and Della left Thursday in their auto for a trip to Clintonville, Marion and Little Chute, returning home Tuesday.

Bernice Raffelle returned home Thursday from a few days visit with relatives in Grand Rapids.
Mrs. Louise Burns of Stevens Point arrived here Thursday noon to visit her sister, Mrs. K. J. Marceau.
Mr. and Mrs. Len Schneider and son, Harold, of Grand Rapids, arrived Saturday and Sunday at the N. C. state home. Mr. Schneider leaves Monday for Duluth to work in the ship yards.
John Willis spent the past week in Chicago going down by auto with his prospective brother-in-law.
Peter and Just Joost left Saturday to enter the service of Uncle Sam.

Albie Hoover and family of Pittsville autoed here Sunday and visited Mrs. Evelyn Croft.
Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Fisher of Biron and Mr. and Mrs. Lambertson of Grand Rapids autoed here Sunday to visit Mrs. Evelyn Croft.
The threshers have visited this part of the country the past week.
Miss Mary Kujawa left here Sunday noon for Stevens Point where she will take a course at the business college.
Miss Hope Athrop of Stevens Point visited the school here Wednesday to bid adieu to her schoolmates as she is going to attend the Stevens Point school this year.
A. J. Kujawa entertained his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Kujawa and sister, Mrs. Nick Trunkel, and family of Stevens Point, this past Sunday.

REMINGTON
The remains of Wm. Stout of Babcock arrived here on Tuesday who died at the Soldiers' Home in Milwaukee. He will be buried on Friday from the Catholic church at Babcock. Mr. Stout is survived by four sons and one daughter. They are James, Isaac, Edward and Alfred and Marie Stout who was his faithful attendant during all his illness. His wife and son, Grover, preceded him in death four years ago. The family have the sympathy of all their friends. Mr. Stout was a well known and respected by all. He enlisted in the army in our war with south when but 16 years old and served his country during the four years of war.
R. Kruger of Dexterville was buried on Monday, Sept. 2, at the Dexterville cemetery. The funeral was largely attended. Mr. Kruger was an old resident of Dexterville and was highly respected. He served his country during the Civil war. He leaves to mourn his death a widow and three married children, Mrs. E. Ward of Babcock, Mrs. F. Hunsinger of Minocqua, and Fred Kruger of Nekeosa. The bereaved family have the sympathy of this community in their sorrow.
Carl Sanger is on the sick list. Carl Walker of Pittsburgh, Pa., is the guest of J. P. Lowe for the past ten days.
Ruben Emerson and Henry Wales of this place leave today for the training camp.
Miss Alice Beatty and son, James of Madison, visited at the home of her parents.
Miss Helen Whipple of Nevis visited her friend, Helen Whipple last evening at the Lowe home.
School opened in District No. 2 with Miss Helen Whipple of Nekeosa as teacher.
Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Sanger autoed to Nekeosa on Sunday.
Miss Elsie Sanger of Grand Rapids was the guest of her grandparents here last week.
Mrs. A. Haas is seriously ill at her home.

VANDRIESEN
Miss Lillian Berard visited Sunday afternoon with Mrs. C. E. Duck. Chas. LaDrot and wife of Colburn visited Sunday at the Andrew Carlson home.
Mrs. M. S. Winegarden and Mrs. I. Jero were visiting at Grand Rapids Tuesday and Wednesday.
Mrs. Thel Miller and baby, and Mrs. Richard Carlson and baby, left Monday with their cousin, Mrs. Wm. Clark at Leola.
Mrs. J. R. Potts and daughter, Gladys, spent Thursday afternoon with Mrs. J. R. Lyness.
Mr. and Mrs. L. Olson and son, Bennie, attended a show at Grand Rapids Saturday evening.
Quite a few from this way attended church at the Bell school house on Sunday and all report a fine sermon. Andrew Carlson is numbered with the sick this week.
Harve Evans and family were up here last Sunday looking after their crops.

USED LUMBER FOR SALE
About 20,000 board feet of dimension, ship lap and frame for barn 40 ft. by 100 ft. Call or write Wood Construction Co., office phone 613: 1t

SHETLAND PONEY FOR SALE
I offer a fine Shetland poney, harness, rig and saddle, all for \$75. Adams St. west side, Grand Rapids. 6t

WOOD COUNTY COW TESTING ASSOCIATION NO. 1
Report for August 1918
It will be noticed that the August report does not contain as many thirty and forty pound cows as did the June and July reports. We all know this is due to the extremely hot weather and flies. Also in many cases the lack of sufficient pasturage has caused a decrease. It is hoped that September will bring up a better record, as the late rains and cooler weather must do this by reviving the pastures.
There are no doubt some members of our association that are disappointed with the tests of some of their cows. Once in a while the tester finds a cow that tests considerably lower than she did the month before. This is usually due to the physical condition of the cow at the time of testing. The quantity of milk given also affects the test. A large amount of milk will not test as high as a small amount from the same cow.
It is well to provide plenty of good clean salt to each cow at milking time. Salt is an aid to the production of high-testing milk. It is not possible for any member to drop out before the year is up. It is impossible for any tester to satisfy anyone, even though he does his level best. Dues will be collected whether members test or not before the year is completed. It is hoped that in justice to your fellow-members you keep up the good work by sticking to it, and know just what your year is doing every month of the year. All progressive dairymen who mean to get ahead in the dairy industry are members of a testing association.
Several of the association members sliced their timothy hay this summer, and several are intending to slice their timothy crops this fall. Corn in the ground is very promising at the present time, and another three weeks or so without frost will see a bumper corn crop, even though it was not planted until late in June. This surely is encouraging to us all.

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association.		7		
of the association members siled their timothy	hay this summer	8		
and, several are intending to silo their millet	crops this fall. Corn	9		
is very promising at the present time, and	another crop was	10		
so without frost will see a bumper corn	crop, though it will	11		
anted until late in June. This surely is	encouraging to us all.	12		
	Breed	Age	Fresh	13
			When	14
Owner of Cow	Name of Cow			15
C. K. Ketter & Sons, No. 40	R. H.	2	1-25-18	41.7
C. K. Ketter & Sons, No. 47	R. H.	2	4-28-18	31.5
E. McDonald, Brownie	G. H.	2	6-1-18	81.3
E. McDonald, Brownie	G. H.	10	5-3-18	40.0
E. McDonald, Brownie	R. H.	2	7-3-18	31.7
E. McDonald, Brownie	R. H.	2	3-29-18	39.6
H. Imig, I. Joh. Dinah.	R. H.	2	4-25-18	44.7
H. Imig, I. Joh. Crescent.	R. H.	2	5-18-18	32.9
H. Imig, I. Joh. Mike.	R. H.	3	5-25-18	50.5
H. Imig, I. Joh. Daisy, Queen	R. H.	5	12-22-17	40.7
H. Imig, I. Rigtie Forbes De Kol.	G. H.	2	6-7-18	33.0
Van Asten, Mabel.	G. H.	2	6-9-18	32.4
Van Asten, Rosie.	G. H.	2	1-24-17	31.0
ulzer, Pearl.	R. G.	4	4-4-18	48.4
W. E. Zervson, No. 11.	G. H.	2	3-16-18	37.0
as. Tomfohrde, Rose.	R. G.	5	1-22-17	45.2
as. Tomfohrde, Glen Nora.	R. G.	2	1-19-18	30.6
as. Tomfohrde, Brindale.	R. H.	2	1-19-18	49.2
as. Tomfohrde, Beauty.	R. H.	2	2-12-18	40.5
P. Bean, Maria.	R. G.	5	1-20-18	39.3
P. Bean, Jane.	R. G.	2	6-5-18	30.1
J. Bassuener, Rosa.	R. H.	7	1-19-18	40.0
J. Bassuener, Prosper.	R. H.	7	1-19-18	40.0
J. Bassuener, Johanna.	R. H.	7	1-19-18	40.0
T. Holland, Fern.	G. H.	2	6-5-18	30.1
W. CLARK, Secretary.				
	WILLIAM ANDERSON, Tester.			

W. W. CLARK, Secretary. WILLIAM ANDERSON, Tester.

Cabbage and Sausage Grand
Rapid Woman's Diet
"I have doctored with the best doctors in the United States. Some said one thing and some another was ailing me and all wanted to cut me open, but Mayr's Wonderful Remedy saved me, so now I eat cabbage, sausage and anything I want to. Nothing hurts me." It is a simple, harmless preparation that removes the catarrhal mucus from the intestinal tract and allays the inflammation which causes practically all stomach, liver and intestinal ailments, including appendicitis. One dose will convince or money refunded.—Otto's Pharmacy.

MARKET REPORT
Hens 20c
Roosters 24c
Geese 18c
Ducks 15c
Hides 10-12c
Pork dressed 20-22c
Veal 18-20c
Butter 36-41c
Eggs 25c
Hay, Timothy \$20-\$22
Oats 64c
Rye \$1.62
Rye Flour \$2.24
Wheat Flour \$11.50

It's the lasting quality and rich tobacco taste that makes Real Gravely Chewing Plug cost you no more to chew than ordinary plug.
Peyton Brand
Real Gravely Chewing Plug
10c a pouch—and worth it
P. B. Gravely Tobacco Company
Danville, Virginia

FARMS SOLD
Wm. Kronstedt sold his 40 acre farm in the town of Sigel on Wednesday to Lee Anderson, consideration \$1,000. Mr. Kronstedt then purchased the \$8,000 farm of John Olson for \$8,000. The deals were made by Attorney J. J. Jeffrey.

AUTOMOBILES INCREASING
The high cost of living and war prices in general do not seem to affect the automobile business in this city to any great extent. There are 306 automobiles registered in this city this year, while last year there were 306, an increase of fifty.

Potatoes Will Help
Because so much land usually planted to potatoes has grown grain this season, there will be a demand for all the potatoes produced, and at good prices.
Prepare to harvest them in the best manner at the right time and then protect them from harm after they are harvested.
Don't let a temporary shortage of funds cause you to too long defer your preparations for the harvest. Come in and explain the situation to us. It is probable we can help you.
Bank of Grand Rapids
West Side:
THE BANK FOR HOME ADVANCEMENT

New Fall Apparel for Every Member of the Family

2 Per Cent Discount
We give 2 Per Cent Discount on all Purchases. Bring \$50, in Cash Slips and Receive \$1.00 in cash.
JOHNSON & HILL CO.
Grand Rapids, Wisconsin.
Mail Orders
Send us your Mail Order for anything you desire in Attractive Fall Merchandise or Wearing Apparel.

Here, Lovely New Models Await the Woman who is Discriminating in Her Dress Ideals

Here Are Fashion's Latest Creations at Prices the Same and Lower than Garments of Inferior Style and Design.
The New Fall Coats
Fall breezes are commencing now to make one feel the approaching chill of colder seasons. You will welcome this excuse to begin wearing one of our new practical coats; designed for style and service, and a warm time fall and winter.
Experiment has shown garment manufacturers that beauty and charm need not be sacrificed to practicality. You will see that this is true the next time you visit our women's apparel section and view our large selection of new fall coats. Prices ranging from \$85.00 down to \$13.95.
The New Fall Suits
Strictly tailored, straight line effects are accepted as authentic style in suits for fall and winter. By their very simplicity, these new suits are known and approved. The overtrimmed suit of seasons past has been replaced in popularity by suits trimmed with buttons and with fur.
These are New York styles and therefore our styles. New York leads and we follow the accepted fashion authority.
All in all, this development has produced many clever and smart creations. Their appeal lies in grace of line and beautiful tailoring. You will admire the New York models we have brought to you.
Prices ranging from \$65.00 down to \$24.75
The New Fall Dresses
In any material you desire for fall and winter wear—satin and serge combinations, jerseys, serges, crepes, or foulards, we can show you a great number of distinctive models.
Few women know exactly what they want when they go to buy a dress. They naturally take the one they prefer of the assortment they have seen. Why not choose from our larger assortments where complete satisfaction is assured because of the extra large choice afforded you.
Come and see us first or last as you please, but do not choose until you see our beautiful fall dresses.
Prices ranging from \$42.50 down to \$9.75

Gray, Brown and Black
Correct Fall Colors
According to the wishes of our Government, we are showing Grays, Browns and Black in our new Fall Styles in Footwear. These are the approved shades and will be in vogue for fall and winter wear.
Though gray is extremely hard to get in choice leathers, we have a very good assortment now on hand for you to select from, in high, medium and low heel styles.
Prices according to height and quality at \$5.00 and up.
LET US FIT YOUR FEET

Men's Shirts . . Caps . . Hats . . Hose . . Underwear

Men! Our New Fall Shirts are Here. Many men have been waiting for this announcement to replenish their shirt needs from new assortments.
All colors and patterns are represented in our large stock. You will take pleasure in the selection.
\$2.00, \$1.75, \$1.50, \$1.25 and \$1.00
In Numerous Styles
The Latest for Fall
In All Desired Colors
Men's Hose in standard colors, brown, black, blue and gray may be had in all sizes.
Good quality cotton at 25c
Good quality Silk at 50c
Extra quality Silk at 65c
Of special importance and worthy of particular mention are new Fall Crushers. Colors in Seal, Irish, Emerald, Pearl, Tan and Gray. Medium brims, stylishly turned and slightly higher crowns to be worn as desired.
When you see our selection you will know that here lies the one you want.
You will find any desired model in our complete offerings.
Medium Weight for Fall
It will soon be time to change underwear for the medium weight suit, that resists fall chill, and prevents the frequent cold.
We have the medium weight in either cotton or wool as your choice dictates.
Medium weight cotton, full length Union suits at \$1.75
Two-piece Suits, per garment.....85c
Medium weight Wool, full length Union suits at \$4.25
Two-piece Suits, per garment.....\$1.45